THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, State Printer.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every evening except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5,00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year,	5,00
" " " six months,	2,50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3,00

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1867. NO. 129.

THE SENTINEL.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements occupying not more than 15 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 week	$ 5.50
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

RICHMOND, CLOTHING MANUFACTORY.

1839 ESTABLISHED 1839

E. B. SPENCE, AGENT

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

OLD STAND,

No. 1300 Main St., Corner of 13th.

RICHMOND, VA.,

Has just received a Fine Assortment of Fall and Winter

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make up to order in the best style and at short notice.

He has also on hand a well selected stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

of his own manufacture made in this City under his own supervision. Shirts made to order and a good fit warranted.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

a endless variety always on hand.

Call and see his Stock at No. 1300 Main St. Richmond, Va., before purchasing elsewhere.

Oct 15-3m

DAVIS & JONES,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

RALEIGH, N. C.

We have just returned from the North with a large and complete assortment of Groceries, which we offer to the public, at wholesale and retail, at the

Very Lowest prices for Cash or Cotton.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

SUGAR,—crushed, powdered and all grades of brown,
COFFEE,—Java, Laguyra and Rio,
GREEN and Black Teas,
SYRUP and Molasses,
CANDLES,
SPICES,
BACON,
PRIME LEAF LARD,
DRIED BEEF, and Beef-Tongues,
MESS PORK,
N. Y. PACKET Beef.

Cod-fish, Mackerel and Herrings, Prime Goshen Butter and Cheese, Snuff and Tobacco, a large and fine assortment of Cigars, Starch, Copperas, Alum, Salt Petre, best Durham Smoking Tobacco, &c.

A good assortment of Flour and Buckwheat.

WINES AND LIQUORS

of the best brands.

Bagging and Rope, Kerosene Oil, Shot No. 1 to 8, best rifle and gun powder and caps, Mason's Challenge Blacking.

We respectfully invite the public to call and examine our stock.

Oct 25-3m.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

OUR RECENT PURCHASES, together with our daily orders from the large stocks and late declins in Goods north, have placed us in possession of a superb stock of goods of all kinds, which we can sell lower than Goods have been sold in the Raleigh, Market since the close of the war.

Our numerous customers both in town county and State, have long since been convinced of the fact that we have been, and are now selling better goods, at lower prices than any other House; we can afford to do this, as we keep one of our firm constantly in the Northern Markets buying goods for cash.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Dec 18-tf

FOR SALE.

A FINE HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS.—Apply to C. W. D. Hutchings, Raleigh, or the undersigned, four miles West of Raleigh,

Oct. 31—tf W. S. TUCKER.

BELMONT SCHOOL,

GRANVILLE COUNTY N. C.

TEN miles South of Clarksville Va., and sixteen North of Oxford, N. C.

The Twenty-third session of this school begins 11th. of Jan. 1868.

For Circulars address, R. H. GRAVES,

Dec 15-6w Oxford, N. C.

THE NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE

WILL be opened at Chapel Hill N. C. Feb. 1st 1867, under the direction of Rev. N. W. Wilson, A. M. assisted by a corps of experienced instructors. Session to continue twelve weeks. The object of this school is thorough instruction in music, (vocal and instrumental) especially with reference to qualifying persons for teaching. Girls and boys, ladies and gentlemen, desiring to prepare for teaching in one or more of its branches, will be received Terms reasonable, and deductions made in favor of wounded, (Confederate) soldiers of limited means.

For Circular containing particulars, address the Principal.

Nov 29-1aw6w

MRS. LACY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

WILL be reopened on Monday, the 14th. Jan. 1867, Instruction given in the higher English branches, including Mathematics and the Natural Sciences. Competent assistance has been secured.

TERMS: per session of twenty weeks $25.00.
Ancient Languages, (an additional charge) $5.00.
Music, French and Drawing also extra.
Scientific Lectures will be given during the session.
Payment half in advance.
Jan 3-3t

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

Through Freight Tariff.

NORTH AND SOUTH,

BY THE AIR LINE ROUTE!

WE are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through receipts, at the lowest rate.

THIS IS THE LINE FOR SHIPPERS.

Your Goods will be Handled only Once.

Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance trifling, compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia, S. C. and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company at about one fourth the cost.

TAKE NOTICE.

Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and no other.

FROM NEW YORK,

By the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Co., Livingston, Fox & Co. agents, No. 88 Liberty Street, or Pier 36 North River N. Y.

FROM BALTIMORE,

By the Baltimore Steam packet Company, L. B. Parks agent, foot of Union Dock—and Brandt's line of Steamers.

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. B. Clyde & Co., agents No. 14 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

FROM BOSTON,

By the Boston and Norfolk Steamship Co., E. Sampson & Co., Agents, end of Central Wharf, Boston.

Consign your goods to R. R. Agts. Portsmouth Va., and City Point. Goods coming by the way of City Point and Petersburg must be so marked.

C. B. ALLEN,
Freight Agt. R. & G. R. R. Co.

Dec. 5-tf

RALEIGH AGENCY.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NASHVILLE, TENN

HOME OFFICE:

NO. 25 CHERRY ST.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

GEN. N. B. PEARCE, PRES'T.

S. L. TRIPPE, Sec'y.

Having been appointed agent for the above Company, I respectfully call the attention of the citizens of this section of North Carolina, to the fact that this is a Southern Company with an authorized Capital of $500,000. It's business is ably conducted, by influential, reliable and wealthy citizens of Tennessee.

It has the finest references, and has always been exceedingly prompt in its payments, as can be shown by its records, being sustained by wealthy gentlemen.

It takes both Life and Fire risks on terms as low as any Eastern Company.

This Company is just being introduced into its sister State and I hope it will be well patronized.

Let us support and encourage each other and keep all our money at home.

No one is obliged now to go North to get himself or his property insured, as he can be accommodated here by a company of greatest reliability.

I can be found at any hour of the day at the Raleigh National Bank.

C. J. IREDELL,
Nov 17-3m Agent.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON,
Examining Physician.

YARBROUGH HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.

IN taking charge of this well known Hotel, I promise the public that it shall be kept and conducted in a style that will give entire satisfaction to its patrons and guests.

The rooms have recently been refurnished, and the entire house thoroughly renovated. It is beyond all comparison

The best House in the City,

and shall be kept in a style worthy of the house.

W. G. RIDDICK,
Nov 9-tf Proprietor.

WINDOW GLASS.

50 BOXES more of that Superior French Window Glass. Just received at the Drug Store of

Dec 17-tf WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BLACKING.

A LARGE supply of superior Blacking. Grocers and Country Merchants, will save money by applying to us.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Dec 17-tf

Classical and Mathematical School 14 miles East of Raleigh.

THE next session of my school will commence on Jan. 21st., 1867

For terms &c., address,

WILLIAM C. DOUB,
Dec 10-dwawlm* Principal.

FOR RENT.

A Neat Cottage, with shady yard, fine well of water and good garden. Location South Eastern portion of Raleigh on Smithfield Road. Terms moderate.

CAPT. W. B. PEIRCE.

Dec 24-3tawdt*

HUGHES'S ACADEMY.

THE next session of my School will commence on Monday, January 14th. 1867.

TERMS.

Tuition, per session of five months,	$35.00
Board, including room, washing, fuel, &c.	75,00
Board, in good families in the neighborhood, convenient to the Academy, at	$62,50

Payment can be made at any time during the session, or at its close.

Post Office, Hillsborough, N. C.

SAMUEL W. HUGHES.

Dec 14-d1taw2t

SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco.

at R. K. FERRELL'S.

Dec 17-tf

CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

DESIRING to enlarge our stock of Books and Stationery, to meet the demands of the trade, we will sell an interest in our business on reasonable terms.

Apply at the North Carolina Book Store,

Jan 3-eod-1w BRAXTON & FARRAR, Raleigh, N. C.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

OF THE SEASON.

FOURTH AND LAST

GRAND OPENING

OF DRY GOODS,

THIS FALL.

Having attended the closing Dry Goods auction sales in New York last week, and bought largely many of the Goods at over one hundred per cent. less than similar Goods early in the season, I am now prepared to offer the largest and best assortment of the season at fully 50 to 100 per cent. less than at any previous time this season.

I would also state the late purchases are far superior in quality, style and fabric to anything offered in this market this season.

I will also reduce the price of the present stock to correspond with the heavy decline in the price of all kinds of Dry Goods. You will now have an opportunity from the best and largest stock in Virginia at prices that cannot but please.

I will enumerate a few of the prices, that you may form some idea of what you can do.

You can buy good plain Colored Silks for $1, worth early in the season $1.50.

You can buy elegant Colored Silks for $1.50, worth $2.50 early in the season.

Can buy any Silk in stock for which we asked $2.50 to $3, for $1.75 to $2.

You can buy beautiful real Zaffetta for $3, worth $5 early in the season.

You can buy magnificent Rept and Cardea Silk, in solid colors, $3 to $3.50, worth early in the season from $5 to $6.

You can buy super Black Ground Silks, with colored embroidered spots, for $3.50. The same also in Colored Ground. These silks are the newest styles in market, and worthy the attention of the ladies.

You can buy Black Silks for $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, 2.50, $3, $3.50. The same goods have been sold in this place this season from 50 cents to $1.50 per yard more money.

You can buy any kind of Silk at Smith's at a saving of from $5 to $10 per dress.

You can buy all wool Delaines, in all colors, at Smith's, for 50 cents. They are worth it m gold.

You can buy best and newest style of Delaines at Smith's for 25 cents; plain Colored Cashmeres at 25 cents; solid Colored Delaines, in brilliant figures, at 30 cents, worth 50 cents; good Empress Cloths in cotton and wool for 40 cents, worth 75 cents; 6-4 Alpacas 50 cents, worth 75 cents to $1.

You can buy real all wool Rept Empress Cloth for 85 cents, worth $1.50

You can buy the finest Empress Cloth imported for, $1. I have sold such goods early in the season for 2.

You can buy real Velour Rept, a new thing, for $1.50, worth $2.50.

You can buy Elastine, best goods imported for the best trade, for $1.25, worth 32.

You can buy real French Merinos for $1 per yard, same goods cost me early in the season $1.55.

You can buy any kind of Dress Goods at Smith's as low as anywhere in this country.

You can buy the latest styles of Cloaks, Basquines and Paletots at Smith's, and save from $5 to $10.

You will find the best assortment of Shawls at Smith's, from $2.50 to $40.

You can buy the best Linen Handkerchiefs ever offered in this market for the price for 15, 16, 18, 20 and 25 cents.

The handsomest ladies' real Merino Scarfs ever seen, with broche ends, are at Smith's, prices from 75 cents to $2.

The best Blankets in Virginia for the money are at Smith's.

The best winter heavy Flannels can be found at Smith's.

The largest assortment of Cassimeres, Satinets, and pantaloon goods generally, is at Smith's.

Over 3,000 Neckties, pure silk and new style, at Smith's, for 25 cents each.

You can find the best all wool two-ply Carpets at Smith's for $1.25.

The celebrated reversible feed, self-adjusting, tension Florence Sewing Machine is for sale at Smith's, who is general agent for Virginia and North Carolina.

It is to be hoped that all in want of goods in our line will give us a call. They will then have the proof of the above statements.

THOMAS SMITH,
25 Sycamore street.
Nov 29-tf Petersburg, Va.

JNO. POTTS BROWN, Formerly of Brown, DeRosset & Co.
RICH'D M. CUYLER, Of Savannah, Ga.

BROWN & CUYLER,

Commission Merchants,

93 BEAVER ST.,

NEW YORK.

Liberal advances on Consignments.

Dec 25-6w

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 8th. day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

T. H. SELBY,
Raleigh, Dec 5-1aw1m President.

FRANKLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

DUTIES resumed Jan'y 14th. 1867. Tuition $14 to $31, half in advance. Board $14 to $15 exclusive of candles and washing.

GEO. W. NEAL, A. M.
Principal.

REFERENCES.

Rev. T. M. JONES, Louisburg College.
" A. McDOWELL, Murfreesboro' Bapt. College.
" J. WILLIAMS, Murfreesboro Methodist "
" F. M. HUBBARD University N. C.
Prof. M. FETTER, " "
Rev. C. B. RIDDICK, Kittrell Springs College.
Prof. W. L. HARGRAVE, " "
Rev. W. M. WEIGATE, Wake Forest, "
" W. Royall " "
Rev. B. CRAVEN, Trinity "
Dec 15-1m

ARRIVED AT LAST.

TWO Cases T. Miles & Sons' Double Sole and Double Upper WATER PROOF BOOTS.

Call and get something that will do you good.

Jan 3-tf G. T. COOKE.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Washington County at November Term A. D. 1866, I shall offer for sale at the Court-House door in Plymouth the following real estate belonging to Josiah Collins dec'd, lying and being in the county of Washington, viz:

One tract of land containing 4,428 acres called "Somerset Place," it being the farm on which the said Josiah Collins resided, and is situated on Lake Scuppernong. This Farm has a frontage of one mile on said Lake and runs back six miles to the Scuppernong River and is drained by two Canals to said river. About 1,100 acres of it are cleared—the uncleared land is heavily timbered with Cypress, Pine, Oak, Poplar, Ash and Maple. There is a water power on the place that drives a Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Machinery for Thrashing, shelling, cleaning and elevating grain.

Also, a Tract of Land about one mile from the above on Lake Scuppernong known as Weston, containing 1,450 acres of which about 600 are cleared. On this tract there are no buildings of any description. Also, various tracts of wild and unimproved land lying in Washington County containing 6,110 acres.

Also, an undivided ½ interest in an unimproved tract of land known as the Nerbold tract containing 1,400 acres covered with valuable timber.

Also, will be sold on the 12th. day of January 1867 at the Court House door in Columbia one undivided ½ interest in a certain Tract of Swamp land containing 5,000 acres known as the Frying Pan Tract.

Also, will be sold at the Court House in Newbern an undivided ½ interest in a tract of Land lying on the Lakes in the county of Craven containing 1,444 acres.

Also, an undivided ½ interest in lots Nos. 49, 50, 204, 375 and 376, in the town of Newbern.

Also an undivided ½ interest in a tract of land adjoining town of Newbern containing 2½ acres.

At the Court House door in Louisburg and County of Franklin, on the 12th. January 1867 one tract of Land known as "Hurry Scurry" adjoining Cobbs X Roads containing 625 acres.

I will sell at the Court House door in Edenton the following tracts or parcels of Land belonging to the estate of Josiah Collins, decd. on the 12th. of January 1867, 4th. of an undivided tract of land called Luton's adjoining the lands of Peter F. White, R. Paxton, W. Wood containing 347 acres and also 4th. of an undivided tract of land called the Jones' tract, adjoining Monticello containing 76 acres.

5-24ths. of an undivided tract of land, called the Rope Walk, adjoining the town of Edenton containing 131 acres. 4th. of a Lot in the town of Edenton opposite to lots A and B, on old plan of Town, adjoining Johnston's Bridge, 4th. Lots numbers 96, 97, 98, 99, 110, 111, 112, 190 and 191, in the town of Edenton.

4th. of 14 lots in Edenton, numbered 103 and 104. 7-24 of Lots Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 57, in town of Edenton.

Terms made known on day of sale.

ALL of the above named property will be sold on the 12th of January 1867.

MARY COLLINS,
Dec 3-td Executrix

HENDERSON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

(ON RALEIGH & GASTON R. R.)

THE second session of this Institution will commence Monday, 21st. January, 1867.

Terms per session of 20 weeks [half in advance]

Primary Dept. [currency]	$20.00
Higher English	25.00
Classical	30.00
Incidental Expenses	1.00

For Board in private families in the village, inclusive of washing, fuel and lights &c., per month, 16.50

The Principal will be assisted by Mr. Wm. J. Robards, of Granville Co., a thorough scholar, and experienced teacher.

For further particulars address,

FRED. A. FETTER, A. M.
Dec 31-3taw1m Principal.

Petersburg Index copy and forward bill to Mr. F

BIBLICAL RECORDER

PUBLISHING HOUSE.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

Having made large additions to our

BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

We are prepared to do all kinds of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING

Promptly and in the best style of the art.

OUR PRINTING PRESSES

are of the best manufacture in the world, (the same as used by the Harpers, and leading Publishers in N. Y.,) and our facilities for doing work of any kind at the

SHORTEST NOTICE

on the most REASONABLE TERMS, and in SUPERIOR STYLE, equal to any in the country.

Contracts made for the printing of Newspapers and Magazines.

Blanks, Checks, plain or colored,
Cards,
Bill Heads,
Hand Bills,
Posters,
Circulars,
Letter Heads,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

At the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

ORNAMENTAL & COLORED PRINTING

To suit all tastes.

We are prepared to do any kind of letter-press printing, from an Invitation Card to a Book of one thousand pages, expeditiously, economically and satisfactorily.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,
Jan 5—tf Raleigh, N. C.

A BILL WILL BE INTRODUCED AT the present session of the General Assembly to authorize the erection of a Public Fence from Perquimons River to Little River in Perquimons county, to prevent stock from running at large in Durrant's Neck.

Dec 21-1awlm

"MIND YOUR PINTS."

IN STORE,

AND FOR SALE BY W. ROBT. ANDREWS,

Grocer, No. 28 Fayetteville Street.

100 Sacks Full weight Liverpool Salt at $4.00
50 bbls. Superfine Flour " 9.50
20 bbls. Molasses " 60
50 Kits No. 1, Mackerel.
30 Cases fresh Tomatoes and Peaches.
50 Boxes Adamantine Candles, at 25.
25 Bbls. White Mercer Potatoes.
10 Bbls. Onions and 10 of Apples, choice.
1,200 Yds. Gunny Bagging, at 36 cts.
50 Coils Rope.
500 lbs. Sole Leather, at 40 cts.
10 Doz. French Calf Skins.
5 " Kip Skins.
30 Boxes Candy, assorted.
20 Sacks Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffees.
100 Reams Wrapping paper.
20 Bushels Shoe pegs, assorted, cheap.
50 half and quarter bbls. flour, different grades.
75 bbls. Sugar, of all grades, in quantities and at prices to suit.
25 bbls. Elkridge family flour, best made.
100 Bags Shot, all sizes, at $3.50.
6 Doz. Pre. Cotton Cards, at $1,00.
20 Boxes Pearl Starch, cheap.
Good assortment Crockery of Chat.

All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy, Groceries generally very cheap for cash.

Fresh Oysters received daily from Norfolk.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
Nov 22-tf Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

ALLAN & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE

Seedsmen, Nurserymen and Florists.

1506 MAIN ST.,

(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)

Oct 13-1y Richmond, Va.

ATTENTION EVERYBODY,

THE BEST CHANCE YET.

GO TO M. ROSENBAUM,

No. 16, FAYETTEVILLE St.,

AND GET YOUR GOODS AT

NEW YORK COST.

AS he is now offering his fine and well selected Stock of Fall and winter

DRESS GOODS

Long and square shawls.
Ladies and Misses Cloaks,
Furs of all discriptions,
Sack, and white Flannels,
Shirtings, Sheetings, Towelings &c.
All wool white and colored Blankets,
Ladies, Misses and childrens Hats,
Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, woolen Hoods &c. &. Balmoral skirts and Hoop skirts, Ribbons, Notions etc. and a fine lot of childrens Shoes

AT COST,

for sixty days only, in order to make changes and enlarge his Store.

Together with the above he is also selling off at cost, as he intends in future to keep LADIES WEAR only a very fine stock of

Gents ready made Clothing
Gents Furnishing Goods
Hats and Caps,

Gents and Boys Boots and Shoes of all descriptions. The celebrated double decker French Calf Boots of all sizes.

Gents fine calf Boots at $4.00.

Keep the above in mind, and save your money.

Remember the place,

M. ROSENBAUM,
Dec 6-tf No. 16 Fayetteville St.

TANNERS OIL.

ANOTHER lot of that Superior Fish Oil for Tanners use, just to hand.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Dec 17-tf

THE BANK OF WASHINGTON,

In the Town of Washington, North Carolina.

TO ALL ITS CREDITORS,

WHEREAS, the said bank has resolved to appropriate all the estate and to close its business and surrender its chartered rights and franchises, in conformity to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State, entitled "an act to enable the banks of this State to close their business," ratified the 12th. day of March, A. D. 1866.

And the said bank has filed its bill of complaint in the Court of Equity, held for the county of Beaufort, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1866, at the said town of Washington, against the creditors of the said bank, for the purposes and objects aforesaid.

And the said Court has, upon the hearing of said bill and consideration thereof ordered that JOHN G. BLOUNT be, and he is by the decree of said Court, appointed, Commissioner or Receiver of all the real and personal estate of the said bank, and that there be vested in him, also, all the rights of action which the said bank had or has, including all debts due to said bank or to any person for its use and all liens and securities therefor, and in all things to be vested with the same power and authority which the said bank now has or had, at the time of the filing of their said bill; and the said John G. Blount has executed a bond in the required sum, conditioned for his fulfilling the duties and trusts enjoined and reposed in him, and has entered on his duties, as such commissioner, to-wit: at the bank building, owned by said bank, in the said town of Washington aforesaid.

And the said Court has also ordered and decreed that the Clerk and Master of said Court advertise in the several newspapers, as mentioned in said act of Assembly, notifying all the creditors of said bank of the filing of this bill, and that they prefer and establish their several claimes and demands against the said bank before the said commissioner, within twelve months from the time of this decree, and that they apply for and take benefit under the said act, and plead and defend in all matters concerning their interests in the same.

Witness, MATTHEW SHAW, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Washington, in the County of Beaufort and State aforesaid, this the 10th. day of December A. D. 1866.

MATTHEW SHAW, C. & M. E.

Dec 28-1m

FOR RENT.

A FINE and comfortable House, situated in the pleasantest portion of the city, formerly occupied by Ex. Gov James Iredell. Possession will be given on January 1st. 1867.

Terms can be known on application to C. J. IREDELL, at the Raleigh National Bank.

Dec 19-tf

JOHN S. DANCY, of TARBORO, N. C. JOHN H. HYMAN, of SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

JOSEPH H. HYMAN,

Late of Tarboro, N. C.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandize,

No. 94, Exchange Place,

Aug. 23-tf NEW YORK.

$30,000! $30,000!!

WORTH OF

GENTS CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS

NOW OPENING AT

R. B. Andrews & Co's.

OUT FITTING ROOMS

YOUTHS CLOTHING!

BOYS CLOTHING!

Parents and Guardians, Call and see the fine goods and low prices at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.

CLOTHING STORE.

Beautiful dress frock Coats for Wedding occasions made by Harding Baldwin & Co. New York at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S.

OUT FITTING ROOMS.

Fine Doeskin Pants, cut from NEW FRENCH PATTERNS made by Harding, Baldwin & Co., New York.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

Dec 13-tf

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE are in receipt of a lot of Segars and Chewing Tobacco that can't be beaten. Call and see.

Dec 17-tf WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

ALTHOUGH the business of all Trades and Professions have been considered Cash since the close of the war, we have given a special credit to many of our Friends and Patrons, some of whom have paid us nothing since that time, and as we can't afford to pay cash and give unlimited credit, this is to give notice that our accounts are now ready and that all are expected to call and settle the same without delay.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Dec 17-tf

VALUABLE

HOTEL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned desires to sell privately, that valuable property in the City of Raleigh, known as the

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

and which is now occupied by Col. J. M. Blair & Co., (to be sold subject to their present lease.) The property is

NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED,

and has an insurance upon it, by four several Companies, of $20,000. The Location is near the Capitol, and in one of the best neighborhoods of the City.

Also, the Hotel property at Morehead City, known as the

MACON HOUSE,

at present occupied by Capt. T. L. Hall, and is insured for $8,000.

Reasonable time can be given on ½ or ¼ of the amount in each case, if it should be desirable to the purchaser.

Address

Dec 28-tf W. H. CUNINGGIM.

THE FARMER,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture,

THE MECHANIC ARTS

AND

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

PUBLISHED AT RICHMOND, VA.,

BY

ELLIOTT & SHIELDS.

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VETO MESSAGE

OF

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

RETURNING TO THE SENATE

A BILL ENTITLED

"An Act to Regulate the Elective Franchise in the District of Columbia."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1867.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received and considered a bill entitled "An act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia," passed by the Senate on the 13th. of December, and by the House of Representatives on the succeeding day. It was presented for my approval on the 26th. ultimo—six days after the adjournment of Congress—and is now returned with my objections to the Senate, in which House it originated.

Measures having been introduced, at the commencement of the first session of the present Congress, for the extension of the elective franchise to persons of color in the District of Columbia, steps were taken by the corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown to ascertain and make known the opinion of the people of the two cities upon a subject so immediately affecting their welfare as a community. The question was submitted to the people at special elections held in the month of December, 1865, when the qualified voters of Washington and Georgetown, with great unanimity of sentiment, expressed themselves opposed to the contemplated legislation. In Washington, in a vote of 6,556—the largest, with but two exceptions, ever polled in that city—only thirty-five ballots were cast for negro suffrage; while in Georgetown, in an aggregate of 813 votes—a number considerably in excess of the average vote at the four preceding annual elections—but one was given in favor of the proposed extension of the elective franchise. As these elections seem to have been conducted with entire fairness, the result must be accepted as a truthful expression of the opinion of the people of the District upon the question which evoked it.—Possessing, as an organized community, the same popular right as the inhabitants of a State or Territory, to make known their will upon matters which affect their social and political condition, they could have selected no more appropriate mode of memorializing Congress upon the subject of this bill than through the suffrages of their qualified voters.

Entirely disregarding the wishes of the people of the District of Columbia, Congress has deemed it right and expedient to pass the measure now submitted for my signature. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Executive, standing between the legislation of the one and the will of the other, fairly expressed, to determine whether he should approve the bill, and thus aid in placing upon the statute-books of the nation a law against which the people to whom it is to apply have solemnly and with such unanimity protested, or whether he should return it with his objections, in the hope that, upon reconsideration, Congress, acting as the representatives of the inhabitants of the seat of government, will permit them to regulate a purely local question, as to them may seem best suited to their interests and condition.

The District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, in order that it might become the permanent seat of government of the United States. Accepted by Congress, it at once became subject to the "exclusive legislation" for which provision is made in the Federal Constitution. It should be borne in mind, however, that in exercising its functions as the law-making power of the District of Columbia, the authority of the National Legislature is not without limit, but that Congress is bound to observe the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well in the enactment of local laws for the seat of government, as in legislation common to the entire Union.—Were it to be admitted that the right "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," conferred upon Congress unlimited power within the District of Columbia, titles of nobility might be granted within its boundaries; laws might be made "respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Despotism would thus reign at the seat of government of a free Republic, and, as a place of permanent residence, it would be avoided by all who prefer the blessings of liberty to the mere emoluments of official position.

It should also be remembered that in legislating for the District of Columbia, under the Federal Constitution, the relation of Congress to its inhabitants is analogous to that of a Legislature to the people of a State, under their own local Constitution. It does not, therefore, seem to be asking too much that, in matters pertaining to the District, Congress should have a like respect for the will and interests of its inhabitants as is entertained by a State Legislature for the wishes and prosperity of those for whom they legislate. The spirit of our Constitution and the genius of our Government require that, in regard to any law which is to affect and have a permanent bearing upon a people, their will should exert at least a reasonable influence upon those who are acting in the capacity of their legislators. Would, for instance, the Legislature of the State of New York, or of Pennsylvania, or of Indiana, or of any State in the Union, in opposition to the expressed will of a large majority of the people whom they were chosen to represent, arbitrarily force upon them, as voters, all persons of the African or negro race, and make them eligible for office, without any other qualification than a certain term of residence within the State? In neither of the States named would the colored population, when acting together, be able to produce any great social or political result. Yet, in New York, before he can vote, the man of color must fulfil conditions that are not required of the white citizen; in Pennsylvania the elective franchise is restricted to white freemen; while in Indiana negroes and mulattoes are expressly excluded from the right of suffrage. It hardly seems consistent with the principles of right and justice that representatives of States where suffrage is either denied the colored man, or granted to him on qualifications requiring intelligence or property, should compel the people of the District of Columbia to try an experiment which their own constituents have thus far shown an unwillingness to test for themselves. Nor does it accord with our republican ideas that the principle of self-government should lose its force when applied to the residents of the District, merely because their legislators are not, like those of the States, responsible, through the ballot, to the people for whom they are the law-making power.

The great object of placing the seat of government under the exclusive legislation of Congress, was to secure the entire independence of the General Government from undue State influence, and to enable it to discharge, without danger of interruption or infringement of its authority, the high functions for which it was created by the people. For this important purpose it was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, and it certainly never could have been contemplated, as one of the objects to be attained by placing it under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, that it would afford to propagandists or political parties a place for an experimental test of their principles and theories. While, indeed, the residents of the seat of government are not citizens of any State, and are not therefore allowed a voice in the electoral college, or representation in the councils of the nation, they are, nevertheless, American citizens, entitled as such to every guarantee of the Constitution, to every benefit of the laws, and to every right which pertains to citizens of our common country. In all matters, then, affecting their domestic affairs, the spirit of our democratic form of government demands that their wishes should be consulted and respected, and they taught to feel that, although not permitted practically to participate in national concerns, they are nevertheless under a paternal Government, regardful of their rights, mindful of their wants, and solicitous for their prosperity. It was evidently contemplated that all local questions would be left to their decision, at least to an extent that would not be incompatible with the object for which Congress was granted exclusive legislation over the seat of government. When the Constitution was yet under consideration, it was assumed, by Mr. Madison, that its inhabitants would be allowed "a municipal legislature, for local purposes, derived from their own suffrages." When, for the first time, Congress, in the year 1800, assembled at Washington, President Adams, in his speech at its opening, reminded the two Houses that it was for them to consider whether the local powers over the District of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, should be immediately exercised, and he asked them to "consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing within itself those resources which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, would secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government." Three years had not elapsed when Congress was called upon to determine the propriety of retroceding to Maryland and Virginia the jurisdiction of the territory which they had respectively relinquished to the Government of the United States. It was urged, on the one hand, that exclusive jurisdiction was not necessary or useful to the Government; that it deprived the inhabitants of the District of their political rights; that much of the time of Congress was consumed in legislation pertaining to it; that its government was expensive; that Congress was not competent to legislate for the District, because the members were strangers to its local concerns; and that it was an example of a government without representation—an experiment dangerous to the liberties of the States. On the other hand, it was held, among other reasons, and successfully, that the Constitution, the acts of cession of Virginia and Maryland, and the act of Congress accepting the grant, all contemplated the exercise of exclusive legislation by Congress, and that its usefulness, if not its necessity, was inferred from the inconvenience which was felt for want of it by the Congress of the Confederation; that the people themselves, who it was said had been deprived of their political rights, had not complained and did not desire a retrocession; that the evil might be remedied by giving them a representation in Congress when the District should become sufficiently populous, and in the meantime a local legislature; that if the inhabitants had not political rights, they had great political influence; that the trouble and expense of legislating for the District would not be great, but would diminish, and might in a great measure be avoided by a local legislature; and that Congress could not retrocede the inhabitants without their consent. Continuing to live substantially under the laws that existed at the time of the cession, and such changes only having been made as were suggested by themselves, the people of the District have not sought, by a local legislature, that which has generally been willingly conceded by the Congress of the nation.

As a general rule, sound policy requires that the Legislature should yield to the wishes of a people, when not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws. The measures suited to one community might not be well adapted to the condition of another; and the persons best qualified to determine such questions are those whose interests are to be directly affected by any proposed law. In Massachusetts, for instance, male persons are allowed to vote without regard to color, provided they possess a certain degree of intelligence. In a population in that State of 1,231,066, there were, by the census of 1860, only 9,602 persons of color; and of the males over twenty years of age, there were 339,087 white to 2,602 colored. By the same official enumeration, there were in the District of Columbia 60,764 whites to 14,316 persons of the colored race. Since then, however, the population of the District has largely increased, and it is estimated that at the present time there are nearly a hundred thousand whites to thirty thousand negroes. The cause of the augmented numbers of the latter class needs no explanation. Contiguous to Maryland and Virginia, the District, during the war, became a place of refuge for those who escaped from servitude, and it is yet the abiding place of a considerable proportion of those who sought within its limits a shelter from bondage. Until then held in slavery, and denied all opportunities for mental culture, their first knowledge of the Government was acquired when, by conferring upon them freedom, it became the benefactor of their race; the test of their capability for improvement began, when for the first time, the career of free industry and the avenues to intelligence were opened to them. Possessing these advantages but a limited time—the greater number perhaps having entered the District of Columbia during the later years of the war or since its termination—we may well pause to inquire whether, after so brief a probation, they are as a class capable of an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, and qualified to discharge the duties of official position. The people who are daily witnesses of their mode of living, and who have become familiar with their habits of thought, have expressed the conviction that they are not yet competent to serve as electors, and thus become eligible for office in the local governments under which they live.—Clothed with the elective franchise, their numbers, already largely in excess of the demand for labor, would be soon increased by an influx from the adjoining States. Drawn from fields where employment is abundant, they would in vain seek it here, and so add to the embarrassments already experienced from the large class of idle persons congregated in the District.—Hardly yet capable of forming correct judgments upon the important questions that often make the issues of a political contest, they could readily be made subservient to the purposes of designing persons. While in Massachusetts, under the census of 1860, the proportion of white to colored males over twenty years of age was one hundred and thirty to one, here the black race constitutes nearly one-third of the entire population, whilst the same class surrounds the District on all sides, ready to change their residence at a moment's notice, and with all the facility of a nomadic people, in order to enjoy here, after a short residence, a privilege they find nowhere else. It is within their power, in one year, to come into the District in such numbers as to have the supreme control of the white race, and to govern them by their own officers, and by the exercise of all the municipal authority—among the rest, of the power of taxation over property in which they have no interest. In Massachusetts, where they have enjoyed the benefits of a thorough educational system, a qualification of intelligence is required, while here suffrage is extended to all without discrimination, as well to the most incapable, who can prove a residence in the District of one year, as to those persons of color, who, comparatively few in number, are permanent inhabitants, and having given evidence of merit and qualification, are recognized as useful and responsible members of the community.—Imposed upon an unwilling people, placed, by the Constitution under the exclusive legislation of Congress, it would be viewed as an arbitrary exercise of power, and as an indication by the country of the purpose of Congress to compel the acceptance of negro suffrage by the States. It would engender a feeling of opposition and hatred between the two races, which, becoming deep-rooted and ineradicable, would prevent them from living together in a state of mutual friendliness. Carefully avoiding every measure that might tend to produce such a result, and following the clear and well ascertained popular will, we should assiduously endeavor to promote kindly relations between them, and thus, when that popular will leads the way, prepare for the gradual and harmonious introduction of this new element into the political power of the country.

It cannot be urged that the proposed extension of suffrage in the District of Columbia is necessary to enable persons of color to protect either their interests or their rights. They stand here precisely as they stand in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Here, as elsewhere, in all that pertains to civil rights, there in nothing to distinguish this class of persons from citizens of the United States; for they possess the "full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens," and are made "subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Nor, as has been assumed, are their suffrages necessary to aid a loyal sentiment here; for local governments already exist of undoubted fealty to the Government, and are sustained by communities which were among the first to testify their devotion to the Union, and which during the struggle furnished their full quotas of men to the military service of the country.

The exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and, when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a proper appreciation of our institutions, constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. Its influence for good necessarily depends upon the elevated character and patriotism of the elector, for if exercised by persons who do not justly estimate its value and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. Great danger is therefore to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations; to-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that, as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people—the source of all political power—speak, by their suffrages, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled, through fraud and usurpation, by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy, our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government, instead of adding to its strength and durability.

In returning this bill to the Senate, I deeply regret that there should be any conflict of opinion between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government in regard to measures that vitally affect the prosperity and peace of the country. Sincerely desiring to reconcile the States with one another, and the whole people to the Government of the United States, it has been my earnest wish to co-operate with Congress in all measures having for their object a proper and complete adjustment of the questions resulting from our late civil war. Harmony between the co-ordinate branches of the Government, always necessary for the public welfare, was never more demanded than at the present time, and it will therefore be my constant aim to promote, as far as possible, concert of action between them. The differences of opinion that have already occurred have rendered me only the more cautious, lest the Executive should encroach upon any of the prerogatives of Congress, or, by exceeding, in any manner, the constitutional limit of his duties, destroy the equilibrium which should exist between the several co-ordinate Departments, and which is so essential to the harmonious working of the Government. I know it has been urged that the Executive Department is more likely to enlarge the sphere of its action than either of the other two branches of the Government, and especially in the exercise of the veto power conferred upon it by the Constitution. It should be remembered, however, that this power is wholly negative and conservative in its character, and was intended to operate as a check upon unconstitutional, hasty, and improvident legislation, and as a means of protection against invasions of the just powers of the Executive and Judicial Departments. It is remarked by Chancellor Kent that "to enact laws is a transcendent power; and, if the body that possesses it be a full and equal representation of the people, there is danger of its pressing with destructive weight upon all the other parts of the machinery of government.—It has, therefore, been thought necessary, by the most skilful and most experienced artists in the science of civil polity, that strong barriers should be erected for the protection and security of the other necessary powers of the Government.—Nothing has been deemed more fit and expedient for the purpose than the provision that the head of the Executive Department should be so constituted as to secure a requisite share of independence, and that he should have a negative upon the passing of laws; and that the judiciary power, resting on a still more permanent basis, should have the right of determining upon the validity of laws by the standard of the Constitution."

The necessity of some check in the hands of the Executive is shown by reference to the most eminent writers upon our system of government, who seem to concur in the opinion that encroachments are most to be apprehended from the department in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution. Mr. Madison, in referring to the difficulty of providing some practical security for each against the invasion of the others, remarks that "the Legislative Department is everywhere extending the sphere of its activity, and drawing all power into its impetuous vortex." "The founders of our republics * * * seem never to have recollected the danger from legislative usurpations, which, by assembling all power in the same hands, must lead to the same tyranny as is threatened by Executive usurpations." "In a representative Republic, where the Executive magistracy is carefully limited, both in the extent and the duration of its power, and where the legislative power is exercised by an assembly which is inspired by a supposed influence over the people, with an intrepid confidence in its own strength; which is sufficiently numerous to feel all the passions which actuate a multitude, yet not so numerous as to be incapable of pursuing the objects of its passions by means which reason prescribes—it is against the enterprising ambition of this department that the people ought to indulge all their jealousy and exhaust all their precautions." "The Legislative Department derives a superiority in our Governments from other circumstances. Its constitutional powers being at once more extensive and less susceptible of precise limits, it can with the greater facility mask, under complicated and indirect measures, the encroachments which it makes on the co-ordinate departments." "On the other side, the executive power being restrained within a narrower compass, and being more simple in its nature, and the judiciary being described by landmarks still less uncertain, projects of usurpation by either of these departments would immediately betray and defeat themselves. Nor is this all. As the Legislative department alone has access to the pockets of the people, and has in some constitutions full discretion, and in all a prevailing influence over the pecuniary rewards of those who fill the other departments, a dependence is thus created in the latter which gives still greater facility to encroachments of the former." "We have seen the tendency of republican governments is to an aggrandizement of the legislative at the expense of the other departments."

Mr. Jefferson, in referring to the early Constitution of Virginia, objected that, by its provisions, all the powers of government, legislative, executive and judicial, resulted to the legislative body, holding that "the concentrating these in the same hands is precisely the definition of despotic government. It will be no alleviation that these powers will be exercised by a plurality of hands, and not by a single one. One hundred and seventy-three despots would surely be as oppressive as one." "As little will it avail us that they are chosen by ourselves. An elective despotism was not the Government we fought for, but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of government should be so divided and balanced among several bodies of our magistracy as that no one could transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and restrained by the others. For this reason, that Convention which passed the ordinance of government laid its foundation on this basis, that the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments should be separate and distinct, so that no person should exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time. But no barrier was provided between these several powers. The Judiciary and Executive members were left dependent on the Legislative for their subsistence in office, and some of them for their continuance in it. If, therefore, the Legislature assumes executive and judiciary powers, no opposition is likely to be made, nor, if made, can be effectual; because, in that case, they may put their proceedings into the form of an act of Assembly, which will render them obligatory on the other branches. They have accordingly, in many instances, decided rights which should have been left to judiciary controversy; and the direction of the Executive, during the whole time of their session, is becoming habitual and familiar."

Mr. Justice Story, in his commentaries on the Constitution, reviews the same subject, and says:

"The truth is, that the legislative power is the great and over-ruling power in every free Government." "The representatives of the people will watch with jealousy every encroachment of the executive magistrate, for it trenches upon their own authority. But who shall watch the encroachments of these representatives themselves? Will they be as jealous of the exercise of power by themselves as by others?" "There are many reasons which may be assigned for the engrossing influence of the legislative department. In the first place, its constitutional powers are more extensive, and less capable of being brought within precise limits than those of either of the other departments. The bounds of the executive authority are easily marked out and defined. It reaches few objects, and those are known. It cannot transcend them without being brought in contact with the other departments. Laws may check and restrain and bound its exercise. The same remarks apply with still greater force to the judiciary. Their jurisdiction is, or may be, bounded to a few objects or persons; or, however general and unlimited, its operations are necessarily confined to the mere administration of private and public justice. It cannot punish without law. It cannot create controversies to act upon. It can decide only upon rights and cases as they are brought by others before it. It can do nothing for itself. It must do everything for others. It must obey the laws; and if it corruptly administers them, it is subjected to the power of impeachment. On the other hand, the legislative power, except in the few cases of constitutional prohibition, is unlimited. It is forever varying its means and its ends. It governs the institutions, and laws, and public policy of the country. It regulates all its vast interests. It disposes of all its property. Look but at the exercise of two or three branches of its ordinary powers. It levies all taxes; it directs and appropriates all supplies; it gives the rules for the descent, distribution, and devises of all property held by individuals. It controls the sources and the resources of wealth. It changes at its will the whole fabric of the laws. It moulds at its pleasure almost all the institutions which give strength, and comfort, and dignity to society. In the next place, it is the direct, visible representative of the will of the people in all the changes of times and circumstances. It has the pride, as well as the power of numbers. It is easily moved and steadily moved by the strong impulses of popular feeling and popular odium. It obeys, without reluctance, the wishes and the will of the majority for the time being. The path to public favor lies open by such obedience; and it finds not only support, but impunity, in whatever measures the majority advises, even though they transcend the constitutional limits. It has a motive, therefore, to be jealous, or scrupulous in its own use of power; and finds its ambition stimulated and its arm strengthened by the countenance and the courage of numbers. These views are not alone those of men who look with apprehension upon the fate of republics; but they are also freely admitted by some of the strongest advocates for popular rights and the permanency of republican institutions." "Each department should have a will of its own." "Each should have its own independence secured beyond the power of being taken away by either or both of the others. But at the same time the relations of each to the other should be so strong that there should be a mutual interest to sustain and protect each other. There should not only be constitutional means, but personal motives to resist encroachments of one or either of the others. Thus, ambition would be made to counteract ambition; the desire of power to check power; and the pressure of interest to balance an opposing interest." "The Judiciary is naturally, and almost necessarily, (as has been already said,) the weakest department. It can have no means of influence by patronage. Its powers can never be wielded for itself. It has no command over the purse or the sword of the nation. It can neither lay taxes, nor appropriate money, nor command armies, or appoint to office. It is never brought into contact with the people by constant appeals and solicitations, and private intercourse, which belong to all the other departments of government. It is seen only in controversies, or in trials and punishments. Its rigid justice and impartiality give it no claims to favor, however they may to respect. It stands solitary and unsupported, except by that portion of public opinion which is interested only in the strict administration of justice. It can rarely secure the sympathy or zealous support either of the executive or the legislature. If they are not (as is not unfrequently the case) jealous of its prerogatives, the constant necessity of scrutinizing the acts of each, upon the application of any private person, and the painful duty of pronouncing judgment that these acts are a departure from the law or Constitution, can have no tendency to conciliate kindness or nourish influence. It would seem, therefore, that some additional guards would, under such circumstances, be necessary to protect this department from the absolute dominion of the others. Yet rarely have any such guards been applied; and every attempt to introduce them has been resisted with a pertinacity which demonstrates how slow the people are to believe that the judiciary is the real bulwark of their liberties." "If any department of the Government has undue influence, or absorbing power, it certainly has not been either the executive or judiciary."

In addition to what has been said by these distinguished writers, it may also be urged that the dominant party in each House may, by the expulsion of a sufficient number of members, or by the exclusion from representation of a requisite number of States, reduce the minority to less than one-third. Congress, by these means, might be enabled to pass a law, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, which would render impotent the other two Departments of the Government, and make inoperative the wholesome and restraining power which it was intended by the framers of the Constitution should be exerted by them. This would be a practical concentration of all power in the Congress of the United States—this, in the language of the author of the Declaration of Independence, would be "precisely the definition of despotic Government."

I have preferred to reproduce these teachings of the great statesmen and constitutional lawyers of the early and later days of the Republic, rather than to rely simply upon an expression of my own opinions. We cannot too often recur to them, especially at a juncture like the present. Their application to our actual condition is so apparent, that they now come to us as a living voice, to be listened to with more attention than at any previous period of our history. We have been and are yet in the midst of popular commotion. The passions aroused by a great civil war are still dominant. It is not a time favorable to that calm and deliberate judgment which is the only safe guide when radical changes in our institutions are to be made. The measure now before me is one of those changes. It initiates an untried experiment, for a people who have said, with one voice, that it is not for their good. This alone should make us pause; but this is not all. The experiment has not been tried, or so much as demanded by the people of the several States for themselves. In but few of the States has such an innovation been allowed as giving the ballot to the colored population without any other qualification than a residence of one year, and in most of them the denial of the ballot to this race is absolute, and by fundamental law placed beyond the domain of ordinary legislation. In most of those States the evil of such suffrage would be partial; but, small as it would be, it is guarded by constitutional barriers.—Here the innovation assumes formidable proportions, which may easily grow to such an extent as to make the white population a subordinate element in the body politic.

After full deliberation upon this measure, I cannot bring myself to approve it, even upon local considerations, nor yet as the beginning of an experiment on a larger scale. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared, by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its destruction.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1867.

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Jan 5—2w

MARRIED,

In Newbern, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Willis, Mr. CHAS. D. UPCHURCH, to Miss MATILDA HOWLAND, of that place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MECKLENBURG FEMALE COLLEGE,
AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Rev. A. G. STACY, A. M., President.

THIS NEW INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE its first session in the magnificent buildings formerly known as the N. C. Military Institute, January 29th, 1867.
Board and Tuition, per term of thirteen weeks, payable in currency, in advance, $76.50.
Extras at fair rates. A first class Institution is contemplated.
For Circulars, address A. G. STACY,
Jan 8, 1867.—tf Charlotte, N. C.

LANDS FOR RENT.

WILL BE RENTED TO THE HIGHEST BIDder, at the Court House door, in Greenville, Pitt County, N. C., (if not previously rented privately) on Thursday, the 5th day of February, 1867, the Plantation on Tranter's Creek and Tar River, in Pitt County, known as
NUCK PLANTATION,
and belonging to the estate of Jas. S. Clark, dec'd.
Persons wishing to rent privately, between this date and the time advertised, will communicate with Wm. A. Jenkins, Warrenton, N. C., or C. Perkins, or G. W. Johnston, Greenville, N. C.
The said Plantation contains about
1,000 ACRES
of cleared Land, and is well adapted to the growth of COTTON and CORN.
On the plantation there are houses for laborers and a good Gin and Screw.
Also all other lands belonging to said estate (not previously rented) will be rented at the same time and place.
Exec'rs and Trustees of JAS. S. CLARK, Dec'd.
Greenville, Jan 8—d2aw4sw3w

IMPORTANT SALE.
OF INTEREST TO EVERYBODY.

ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, I SHALL SELL at Boon Hill, Johnston County, on N. C. Railroad, to the highest bidder,
An Excellent Engine, Boiler and Saw Mill.
Also some Blacksmith Tools; also 12,000 feet (more or less) of Pine Lumber of different kinds (all of good quality;) also 4 or 5 lots in Boon Hill, near and upon the Railroad, with and without improvements; also some farming tools, &c., &c., &c.
At the same time and place, Simpson & Hooker will sell a very valuable lot of machinery for working both wood and iron (all in good order;) also some oils and varnishes; Carpenter's hand tools; a considerable lot of plow castings and beams suited to the low and up country; an elegant lot of iron shafting and some Foundry furniture.
They are determined to sell, and we sell because, resuming our former occupations, we have no further use for the articles enumerated. This offers a rare opportunity to purchasers, capitalists and others.
Terms made known on day of sale. We shall endeavor to suit purchasers. R. HOOKER.
For particulars, address Mr. J. A. SIMPSON, Newbern, N. C., or Dr. R. HOOKER, Smithfield, N. C.
☞ Goldsborough Daily News and Wilmington Daily Journal copy till day and send bills to Dr. Hooker.
Jan 8—td

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C.

U. S. DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT,
Specially designated under act of Congress, June 14, '66.

FIFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.
January 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$176,095 28
U. S. Securities,	160,000 00
Real Estate,	25,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures,	2,474 27
Due by Banks and Bankers,	13,833 91
Remittances and Cash Items,	30,838 62
Premiums,	1,081 00
Specie,	8,565 59
Legal Tenders,	51,931 00
Currency,	33,295 00
Fractional Currency,	1,511 39
	$504,626 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$135,000 00
Surplus Fund,	2,200 00
Circulation,	92,000 00
Deposits,	173,554 82
U. S. Treasurer,	87,189 81
Due to Banks and Bankers,	9,077 29
Discount,	3,802 00
Profit and Loss,	2,302 23
	$504,626 16

R. W. PULLIAM, President.
Jan 8—1t W. B. GULICK, Cashier.

Raleigh National Bank of N. C.,
RALEIGH, Jan. 8, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina have declared a dividend of twelve der cent., clear of United States and State Taxes, on its average capital stock, out of the profits for the six months ending December 31, 1866, which has been carried to the credit of the individual accounts of Stockholders.
Persons wishing stock can apply to the undersigned.
Jan 8—1t W. B GULICK, Cashier.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE next session of Mrs. Howell's Select School will commence Jan. 17th. 1867.
For particulars address,
MRS. V. C. HOWELL,
Jan 1-d4w Raleigh, N. C.

NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHORUS; containing Wilhem's Method of Teaching Vocal Music, adapted to Schools by John Hullah; also, selections for Devotional Exercises, Exhibitions, and Festival Occasions. Adapted and arranged in One, Two and Three Parts, by J. B. SHARLAND, Teacher of Music in the Boston Grammar School. $1.00. Sent post-paid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston.
Jan 1-1c

$50 REWARD.
HORSE STOLEN.

FROM my Stables, in Halifax County, near Littleton, on the night of Dec. 20th, a DARK BAY HORSE, four years old, small white spot on the end of his nose, and thin short mane.
He is supposed to have been stolen by Nick Crawley, a freedman. Crawley is about five feet ten inches in height, and about twenty-five years of age. He is a dark mulatto.
I will give the above reward for the Horse and the apprehension of the thief.
E. B. PERRY.
Dec 28-1w*

JUST RECEIVED!

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF DE LAINES,
AMURES, PRINTS,
SHAWLS, ENGLISH MERINOS.
GENTS' AND BOYS' SCARFS.
Boots and Shoes,—for all ages, sexes and conditions.
—ALL—
AT prices lower than those professing to sell at cost, or those "selling goods cheaper than any body else."
GEO. T. COOKE.
Jan 3-tf

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy.

THE Fifty-first session will commence JANUARY 7, 1867.
Also—Miss Anne Lovejoy's School will open at the same time and place.
Tuition, $15, $20 and $25.
Jan 1-2t

MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA

STEAMSHIP LINE

GREAT REDUCTION

In Freights,

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND NEW-BERN N. C.

MEASUREMENT OF GOODS	8 c per Foot.
DRY BARRELS,	40 cents.
WET BARRELS,	50 "

Other Goods in Proportion.

This Line is now composed of

Str. DUDLEY BUCK, CAPT. PARTRIDGE.
" JAS. S. GREEN, " FAIRCHILD.

and will run regularly between New York and Newbern N. C.

LEAVING EACH PORT EVERY SATURDAY, AT 4 P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & Co. No. 61 and 62, South St. New York.
WHITFORD, DILL & Co. No. 5, Craven Street, Newbern.

Dec 24-1m

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Misses Nash and Miss Kollock, assisted as heretofore in each department by an able corps of Professors and Instructors, will resume the exercises of their school on the 8th. February, 1867.

Circulars forwarded on application.

Dec 15-2m

NOTICE.

Another $5,000 Policy Paid.

RECEIVED from W. H. Crow, Gen'l Agent of the Ætna, Life Insurance Company payment in full for Policy No. 15,018, upon the life of JAMES E. WEEKS.

FRANCIS N. MULLEN,
Exc't. of Jas. E. Weeks.

It is proper to add that Mr. Weeks had as fair a prospect for long life as any man apperently. The cash premium paid by Mr. W. was $85. Was it wise and prudent to thus provide for wife and children? If so—then why not follow the example at once.

W. H. CROW, Gen'l Ag't.

Dec 25-tf

THOMAS BRANCH & SONS,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THOS. BRNACH, & CO.,

RICHMOND, VA.

Branch Sons & Co.

AUGUSTA, GA.

BANKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 28th, 1866.

We are paying the highest rates for Bank Notes and Northern Securities; will hand returns with check on New York, Richmond or Petersburg, for all packages sent to our care, at best rates.

We will buy old North Carolina Bonds, Coupons, Registered, scratched &c, also detached coupons.

Railroad Stock bought and sold.

The following are our present rates for N. C. Bank notes, and are liable to changes—highest rates paid when notes received.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	24
" Clarendon	3
" Commerce	16
" Fayetteville	11
" Lexington	12
" " at Graham	25
" North Carolina	36
" Roxboro'	36
" Thomasville	36
" Wadesborough	24
" Washington	30
" Wilmington	21
" Yanceyville	7
Commercial Bank Wilmington	21
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	27
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	42
Miners' and Planters' Bank	26

THOMAS BRANCH & SONS,
Bankers and Commission Merchants Petersburg, Va.
Nov. 22-3m.

SELLING OFF

AT COST

"TO CLOSE THE CONCERN,"

Great sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Notions &c., &c., now going on

AT

SAM'L YOUNGS,

OLD STAND No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

For the purpose of closing up our business in this City we offer our entire Stock

"AT COST,"

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS,
CALICOS,
DOMESTICS,
TABLE LINEN,
LADIES CLOAKS,
RIBBONS, LACES,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
TRIMMINGS,
LADIES HATS & BONNETS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES FOR LADIES & CHILDREN,
ALSO FOR MEN AND BOYS WEAR.
HATS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Also, a fine lot of Jeans and Satinets for Men's wear.

This Stock recently purchased for Cash, is worthy the attention of all buyers and will be sold as above stated

AT COST.

EDWARD WHEELER & CO.

No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE, ST.,

Dec 26-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the N. C. Railroad Company for a duplicate certificate of stock in said corporation, in lieu of one that has been lost, belonging to the estate of L. O'B. BRANCH. Dec'd.

Jan. 4—w1m

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, SEATON GALES, } Editors.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 8, 1867.

Worse and Worse.

We were assured, upon the surrender, that we must accept the President's plan of reconstruction, "or do worse." To avoid the threatened catastrophe, we accepted that plan, fairly, honestly, almost unanimously. We even *added* to the terms, by accepting, without clamor, the Civil Rights bill, Freedmen's Bureau bill and all, about which we were not consulted.

The same old cuckoo song was revived about the Howard amendment. As we had no assurance that worse would not come, however we might act, we rejected it on its own merits—the Southern people having made no stipulation, in the surrrender, to consent to a change in the form of the government.

The Pool-Holden cobblery came next, which we were solemnly warned we must swallow—"or do worse." This was a cunningly constructed bill, the emanation of small minds and smaller hearts, whose special object secmed to be to provide for the *unmistakables*, and place them in power. By it a few of the freedmen could vote, such as could read and write or were worth an hundred dollars. The whites could vote as before, but only a few of these, such as had disgraced and degraded themselves, and were willing to repeat it by stretching their india-rubber consciences around that contemptible oath, were allowed to hold any office of profit and trust.

Mr. Stevens had clearly indicated that the bill would not do, but when those adroit tacticians came home, they told us we must take the hermaphrodite concern, "or do worse."—They soon, however, discovered that they must take *all* the freedmen and smother out nine-tenths of the white voters. Mr. Stevens cracked his whip, and these pliant steeds came quickly into the traces.

Before we had time to decide whether we would prefer strangling to hanging, the bill which cost our precious patriots so much labor and pains is set aside by the substitution of Mr. Stevens', which only contains the oath, carefully and cunningly framed for the purpose aforesaid. We were again told we must swallow this last bill "or do worse."

While things were in this condition, we see that, in a real live Yankee paper just started at Greensboro, N. C. which may be presumed to express the real designs of the Northern Radicals, this very oath is to be expunged, and nothing of the Pool-Holden bill is left—which we were told we must take "or do worse."—What shall we be told now by the unmistakables? Are we to swallow this bill, thus disembowelled of that beautiful trap to catch easy consciences in, "or do worse?" Well, under that, we shall at least *be all doing worse together*. Perjury, cowardice and sneaking will not be rewarded. There is some comfort in that. We are not then in danger of being ground down by the tyranny and malice of small men, unsusceptible of a generous impulse, born on our own soil. We prefer to be under the sole rule of men from abroad, who will soon learn our ways, and see for themselves how villainously we have been slandered, and for what ignoble purposes these slanders have been spread abroad. No! Give us Horace Greely, whose *heart* at least seems to be in the right place. Give us Henry Ward Beecher, who, with all his eccentricities, has a right noble soul. Give us our old friend Edward Stanly, who used to be loved with almost idolatry by his friends Give us Charles Summer, who is miserably deceived and will not listen to the truths, that might enlighten him, but who, if he were here, could not help seeing how much merit is left in the land and might do us justice. Give us any body, whose soul is not steeped in petty personal malice, to rule over us, instead of those bad men whose hearts and heads seem to be directed by the fell purpose of destroying utterly the blessed Old North State. What the worst may be, Heaven only knows. But the worst that *could happen* to North Carolina, whether as a State, Territory or Judicial District, would be subjection to the malicious madmen among us, who are quite willing to pull down the Temple, but are cunning enough to sneak out of the back door before the crash comes!

The Veto Message.

We surrender the most of our available space, to-day, to the Executive Veto of the District of Columbia Franchise (negro suffrage) Bill, for an early copy of which we make our respectful acknowledgments to the President of the United States.

This is one of the ablest and most important of Andrew Johnson's masterly and patriotic State papers. His argument is irresistible against the policy of an unqualified negro suffrage, and he draws a vivid and forcible picture of its destructive and disorganizing tendencies. No man, whose mind is not poisoned with the *black* virus, can rise from its perusal without shuddering at the consequences which he so graphically depicts.

It will be seen that the Senate has over-ridden the veto, and the House of Representatives, almost as a matter of course, will do the same. But the great popular mind will be callous and insensible, indeed, if the President's views, so forcibly stated, do not produce a powerful impression upon it.

Whatever may be the result, the President has put on record a bold and emphatic *caveat* against the usurpations of Congress, a manly vindication of the Executive prerogative, and a patriotic protest against the danger and crime of unlicensed and ignorant suffrage.

ANOTHER heavy fall of snow to-day. We have had no such severe season since the memorable month of January 1857. The poor demand our charity in such terrible weather, and we trust that the humane efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association will be liberally seconded by our citizens.

Impeachment.

It will be seen that Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, on yesterday preferred a resolution of enquiry looking to the impeachment of the President, and that it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, by a decisive vote of the House of Representatives.

We regard the late action of the Republican caucus as significant that no actual impeachment will be formally attempted by the present Congress.

We have no objection, however, to the experiment. The more extreme and crazy the movements of the Radical disunionists, the surer the prospect of a speedy re-action. They will be taught, ere their mad rampage is over, that they cannot wage a successful conflict with the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, backed by the Constitution and sustained by the people.

But suppose the madmen succeed. What then? The French anarchists guillotined Louis XVI, and the English Puritans murdered Charles the First. History tells what followed.

LETTER FROM GOV. SWAIN.—We have been favored with the third of Gov. Swain's able series of letters to the Ex-Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, upon the subject of the Constitutional Amendment, and our national troubles, generally. We shall publish it to-morrow. These letters have excited that attention in the country, to which their statesman-like views, and the high character of their author, entitle them.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK.—This Bank has declared the handsome dividend of 12 per cent., over and above all taxes. This exhibit speaks well for the efficiency and skill with which its operations are conducted.

WE HAVE a number of valuable communications on hand. Our friends must bear with us. Their favors shall appear in all good time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Dr. R. Hooker, Smithfield, and Messrs. Simpson & Hooker, offer for sale, at Boon Hill, in Johnston, on the 23rd. inst., some highly valuable property, embracing real estate, farming tools, machinery, engine, engine boiler, &c. It is seldom that so much desirable property is offered for sale, and we invite the attention of capitalists to the announcement.

See announcement of the Mecklenburg Female College, at Charlotte, Rev. A. G. Stacy, A. M., Principal.

The Executors and Trustees of Jas. S. Clark, deceased, will rent a valuable plantation in Pitt Co., to the highest bidder, on the 5th prox., in Greenville. See advertisement.

See Fifth Quarterly Statement of the National Bank and announcement of dividend.

The Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, January 4.—Governor Bramlett's Message, to-day issued, is very long. The finances of the State are stated to be in a flourishing condition. Strong ground is taken in favor of general and complete amnesty, and the Legislature is called upon at once to reject the proposed amendments to the Constitution. The tone of the Message gives great satisfaction.

The New York *Herald* of Friday contains the following announcement:

"ANOTHER AND A LARGER DECISION EXPECTED FROM THE SUPREME COURT.—It appears to be generally understood in Washington that the test case, in an appeal from United States District Judge Busteed, of Alabama, as to whether Alabama is or is not a State in the Union, will shortly be decided by the United States Supreme Court in the affirmative, and that this decision will upset the theory that Congress, from the rebellion, and its consequences, has the right to reconstruct the late rebel States as Territories."

It is not improbable that Mudd, Spangler Laughlin, Arnold, the alleged conspirators in the assassination of Lincoln, will in consequence of the Supreme Court decision, be brought to Washington from the Dry Tortugas, and transferred to a civil tribunal for trial.

The Test Oath.

It is understood that the Supreme Court of the United States will give its decision in the test oath case on Monday next, and, judging from all the indications that have come to notice, there is every reason to believe that the decision will pronounce the test oath as unconstitutional.—*Washington Chronicle.*

WANTED.

TO EMPLOY a young man to teach in a private family. He must come well recommended, and able to instruct in all the elementary English branches. A disabled Confederate soldier preferred. Apply to

J. B. GRIFFIN,
Jan 7—6t Tarboro', N. C.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce R. M. ANDREWS as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward, at the ensuing Municipal election.

Jan 7—te

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

10 BBLS. Gambrill's Patapsco Family Flour.
10 bbls. " Elkridge " "
10 " " Chesapeake Extra do do
10 " " Severn and Ridge Mills Super
11 " S. Smith & Co's Weldon Mills, Family, *in sacks.*
10 " Smith & Co's " Extra and Super, in sacks.

All in Store and can't be beat.

Jan 5-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number of Pupils Limited to Twenty Five.

REV'D DR. LACY, PRINCIPAL.
" WM. S. LACY, ASSISTANT.

The exercises of this school will be resumed on Thursday, the 10th. Jan. 1867, at the school-room north of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and continue twenty weeks.

Boys will be thoroughly prepared for College, or for business.

TUITION: half in advance.

TERMS: made known on application to the Principal.

Dec 29-3t

WANTED.

A GOOD Compositor, who can come well recommended.

Apply, at once, to

FURMAN & NEWBY,
Proprietors Weekly Index.

Henderson, N. C. Jan 3-2t

Pogressr copy twice and send bill to "Index."

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 Stationary Engine of 18 horse power with a return flue boiler of 25 horse and saw mill complete. For further particulars, address,

DR. R. HOOKER,
Nov 30-tf Boon Hill, N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported for the *Sentinel*, by the United States and European News Association.

Our Tuesday Morning Dispatches.

The Veto Message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, P. M.

The Veto message has the hearty approval of all the Cabinet, except Stanton, who believes in the constitutionality of the Bill.

A Texas Manifesto.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, P. M.

The Texas Congressional delegation have issued an admirable address to the American people. [We have not space to publish the copious abstract furnished by telegraph.]

It says that though Texas may submit to the Constitutional amendment, she will never become a party to her own humiliation. To the intimation that Texas is disloyal, it is replied that the assumption establishes a precedent that a Congressional majority might charge a rebellious temper on the people of any State as a reason of perpetuating an injustice. Such imputations come not from the President, the General in Chief, or the authorized agents of the government, but from a small discontented faction; and a searching enquiry as to the true State of affairs is solicited. The people are claimed to be loyal to the government and intensely anxious that sectional strife should cease, &c.

Congress—Impeachment—Rampant Radicalism, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, P. M.

HOUSE.—Mr. Loan, of Mo., introduced a resolution setting forth, that, for the purpose of securing the fruits of the victory over rebellion and in carrying out the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box, it was the duty of the 39th Congress, without delay, to take action upon the following subjects, viz:

1st. The impeachment of the officer now exercising the functions of President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors, of which he is so notoriously guilty as to render it unsafe to longer allow him to exercise the executive functions.

2nd. To abridge the powers of the Executive so as to bring them within lawful limits.

3d. To effect a perfect re-organization of the States late in rebellion and to restore them to their rights in the Union.

4th. To secure, by direct Federal intervention, the right of the elective franchise, without distinction of race or color, for persons residing in the late rebel States.

The point of order was made that the resolution should go to the Committee on Reconstruction and the point was sustained and the resolution referred.

Mr. Kelso, of Mo., subsequently introduced the same resolution, modified by striking out the 3d and 4th. clauses.

Mr. Davis, of N. Y., moved to lay on the table; not agreed to, yeas 40, nays 103. Pending further consideration, the morning hour expired and the resolution went over.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, introduced a paper and resolution impeaching Andrew Johnson, Vice President and acting President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, in that he had usurped power and violated the laws; that he had made a corrupt use of the appointing power, the pardoning power and the veto power; that he had corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States; that he had corruptly interfered in elections and was guilty of other high crimes and misdemeanors.

The resolution instructs the committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether, in the discharge of his power and duties, Andrew Johnson, Vice President and acting President of the United States, was guilty of acts designed to subvert the Government of the United States, or any department thereof, and whether he had been guilty of such acts as in law would be denominated high crimes and misdemeanors, which required the interposition of the House; and the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Spalding moved to lay the resolution on the table; not agreed to, yeas 39, nays 105.

Mr. Ashley demanded the previous question on the passage of the resolution, and it was ordered. The resolution was then agreed to by 106 yeas to 36 nays.

SENATE.—The President's veto message was received, and the Bill passed over the Veto by a vote of Yeas 29, Nays 10. Messrs. Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson and Van Winkle voted in the negative

Markets and Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, P. M.

Cotton drooping. Sales of 2000 bales uplands 34½a35. Orleans 35½a36.

Flour 15a25cts. higher.

Naval stores: Turpentine 67½a68. Rosin $4.35a$9.

Gold $1.33½. Stocks quiet but firm.

Dry Goods market cheerful.

Money market active. Coupons of '81 $108½. Do. of '62 $107½. Tens $99½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.

Cotton quiet to-day. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling uplands 15d.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Consols, for money, 90½. Five-twenties 73. Erie R. R. Shares 46. Illinois Central 82.

Afternoon Dispatches.

The Press on Impeachment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

The morning papers all oppose the impeachment movement in Congress.

The *Tribune* says nothing is to be gained by it.

The *Herald* says that Johnson has been guilty of nothing more than his partisan predecessors, from Jackson down.

The *Times* says that the charges are nothing more than have been stated over and over in speeches on the floor, and it believes that the Senate will throw them out.

It is stated that many voted for Mr. Ashley's resolution simply to get it into the hands of the Judiciary Committee, where it will probably remain.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Randall, of Penn., introduced a bill designed gradually to do away with National Banks and to provide for the gradual extinction of the national debt.

The Chair announced the passage of the Suffrage bill over the veto, amid profound silence, when the crowded galleries quietly dispersed without the slightest manifestation of feeling.

General Items.

An earthquake shock was distinctly felt in Livingston Co., N. Y., on Sunday.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey have decided that a liquor bill is not a legal debt.

The train on the Great Falls, N. H. R. R. was thrown off the track, on yesterday, down a steep embankment, and several persons killed.

A lack of snow is complained of in Wisconsin, and it is feared the winter wheat is injured.

Markets and Financial.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Consols 91. Fives 72¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.

Cotton quiet but steady. Middling 15d.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

Dry goods market somewhat revived, and goods moving more freely. Some little reduction in the price of bleached goods.

Gold $1.34¼. Money 6a9. Sterling 9¼.

Cotton steady and unchanged.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Jan. 8.

Gov. Ward's message sent in to day. He says that the President's departing from the line of honor and principle have been signally disastrous to the country. But for his treachery, we should, before now, have been a united people, instead of there being, to-day, scarcely a semblance of vital loyalty throughout the States lately in rebellion.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	35½
" Cape Fear	25½
" Charlotte	21
" Lexington at Graham	20
" Roxborough	35
" Wadesborough	20
" Thomasville	30
" Wilmington	18
" Commerce	15
" Washington	5
" Fayetteville	9
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	6
Miners' and Planters' Bank	25
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	13
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	18
Merchants' Bank, Newbern	38
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	23
Gold	133
Silver	125
Old Coupons	45
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	93
Old Sixes	70
Exchange on New York	¼

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BUYING RATES—N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	21
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	3
" Fayetteville	9
" Lexington	10
" Lexington at Graham	20
" North Carolina	36
" Roxboro	30
" Thomasville	25
" Wadesboro	20
" Wilmington	18
" Washington	4
" Yanceyville	5
Commercial Wilmington	18
Farmers' Greensboro .. (Old)	25
Merchants', Newbern	35
Miners' and Planters'	25
Virginia Bank notes, average	25
South Carolina "	21
Georgia "	20
Gold	132
Silver	125
Old North Carolina Coupons	45
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	92½
North Carolina 6's, eleven Coupons on	70
Exchange on New York, ¼.	

Special Notices.

HARDING'S CLOTHING

Is well known to all our citizens. R. B. Andrews & Co., are his successors and are keeping up the reputation of the old house.

BALDWIN OF WILMINGTON "City Clothing Store" is connected with Harding, in New York where all the Clothing sold by R. B. Andrews & Co., is manufactured.

HARDING, BALDWIN & Co., New York.
THOMAS S. BALDWIN & Co., Richmond, Va.
HARRISON & Co., Petersburg, Va.
MU...SON & Co., Wilmington, N. C.

Goods received by every Express, at R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

Heavy Over Coats
Esquimaux Beaver,
Castor Beaver,
French Doeskins.

Made by Harding, Baldwin & Co., New York, just received at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.
Dec 12-tf GENTS. FURNISHING STORE.

Its Effect is Miraculous!

IT is an entirely new scientific discovery combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom*.

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it that we offer

$1,000 REWARD

if the **Sicilian Hair Renewer** does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

It will restore Gray Hair to its original Color.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp, and makes the Hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid Hair-Dressing.

No person old or young, should fail to use it.

It is recommended and used by the **first Medical authority.**

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors
Nashua, N. H.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. Williams & Haywood and P. P. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb. 16—60-eod & w1m.

"SOUTHERN BELLE"

HOOP SKIRTS

Full size for Misses and Children, Just received at

G. T. COOKE'S.

Oct12-tf

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF T. MILES & SON'S

LADIES BALMORAL GOAT BOOTS.

" " KID "
Misses " Morocco, "
Childrens " "

and two cases double sole and double upper sewed Boots at

GEO. T. COOKE'S.

Dec 17-tf

Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.

Black and Colored Kid,
Lisle Thread and Silk, for Misses and Ladies,
Buck Woolen and Thread, for men, at

Oct 12-tf G. T. COOKE'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Arriving almost daily.

Scotch Bottom and Double upper Calf Boots, serviceable and easy to the feet. No banjo work attachment to increase the cost.

Oct. 12-tf G. T. COOKE.

ANOTHER CASE.

Of those beautiful fashionable Cassimere HATS, Just received at

Oct 12-tf G. T. COOKE'S.

"HOW'S THAT,"

"KATY-DID," "CROQUETTE,"

BROWN Naped Beaver and fine French Felt Hats—the very latest styles. Just received at

GEO. T. COOKE'S.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS FRANCES A. HAYWOOD will re-open her School for children, on

THURSDAY,

the 10th day of January 1867, at the residence of Mrs. E. E. Haywood, east of the State Bank.

Dec 31-1w*

PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE!

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Manufactured under the formula originated in 1834 and patented by

BAUGH & SONS,

SOLE PROPRIETORS, AT THE

Delaware River Chemical Works,

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

This old established MANURE is manufactured from Bones that have not been burned or steamed, and it contains all their original organic matter. It is active in its operation, and is a fertilizer of great durability. It does not exhaust the soil like Peruvian Guano, but on the contrary permanently improves it.

Previous to 1861 it was introduced into the Southern States to considerable extent, and again in 1865, where it has been used with remarkable success upon

Cotton, Corn, Tobacco, and all Crops.

A trial will convince any planter of its merits.—Pamphlets containing well-known Southern evidence furnished upon application to New York or Philadelphia offices.

☞ Sold by Dealers in all the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and British Provinces.

BAUGH & SONS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

Office, No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH BROTHERS & Co.,

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS,

181 *PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.*

FOR SALE BY

JAMES M. TOWLES.
Jan. 4—dwAsw3m. Raleigh, N. C.

Application For Charter.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina during its present session, for the incorporation of the town of Scotland Neck, situated in the lower part of Halifax County six miles from the Martin county line The corporate limits of said town to pass over the lands of D. Edmundson, W. R. Wood, A. J. Sills, J. H. Hyman, M. C. Peebles, the Trustees of Vine Hill Academy, William Fenner, General Young, Burgess and Stamper, N. B. Josey, W. Gremmer and others and to include five hundred acres.

Dec 19-law1m

SCOTT & ALFRED,

BARBERS AND HAIR-DRESSERS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

(Basement of the FENTRESS Building.)

ARE PREPARED to "do up" the art tonsorial in the best style.

They have on hand a fine supply of oils, pomatums, soaps, &c., and will give gentlemen an easy shave and comfortable "fixing up" generally.

Give us a call.

Jan. 4—1w.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, Indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

Williams & Haywood, P. P. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C., and Dealers generally.

Dec 6-tf

GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

33 Warren and 30 Murray Sts.,

CORNER OF CHURCH.

NEW YORK,

Orders Promptly Filled.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

C. W. GARRETT, of N. C.
EBEN YOUNG, S. Y. City,
SPENSER SCOTT, of New Jersey.
A. S. SHAFER, Petersburg, Va.
A. L. SCOTT, "
Dr. F. M. GARRETT, of N. Carolina.

Jan 1-tf

LIME.

FARMERS and builders in need of Lime, can be supplied by the undersigned with an excellent article at very low rates.

Cost per ton at Salisbury securely boxed $12.00.
Freight from Salisbury to Greensboro, $1.00.
Do. " Hillsboro, 2.40
Do. " Raleigh, 2.70.

Apply to POWELL, WILSON & CO.
Catawba Station,
Dec 5-tf W. N. C. R. R.

200 TOBACCO FARMS

(NEW LANDS) FOR SALE IN THE PIEDMONT DISTRICT OF

VIRGINIA

NEAR THE NORTH CAROLINA LINE.

THE above lands lying in Carroll county Va., East of the Blue Ridge, are so well known as being the best Tobacco Lands, in the South, a description is unnecessary. They are offered in farms of 150 to 520 acres each, at from $3.00 to 5.00 per acre—$1.00 per acre cash—the balance on as long a credit as purchasers desire.

Address, or apply to

T. B. WIGFALL,
Hillsville P. O. Carroll Co., Virginia.
Dec 1-dawtw*

Handsome Residence For Sale.

THE "COTTEN PROPERTY," in the Eastern part of Raleigh. One of the handsomest places in the City, consisting of a large and commodious Dwelling House, with all necessary out houses and 14 acres of Land attached, extending from Newbern to Hargett Street, fronting on the former and affording fine sites for building on the latter.

Price reasonable and terms accommodating.

If sale is not effected before the 1st of January the place will be rented for the year 1867. Apply to

R. H. BATTLE, Jr.,
Dec. 5-tf At office of Phillips & Battle.

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE COTTON PLANTATION.
Apply at
Nov 13-tf THIS OFFICE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ROCKY POINT PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THAT Magnificent Estate known as "STRAWBERRY," the property of LEVIN LANE, deceased, will be sold at public auction on the 1st. day of February next, on the premises.

The tract of land embraces about 4,000 acres; about 700 is cleared and ready for cultivation, and about 800 yet to clear. The balance woodland with Pine, Cypress and Oak growth. It is, without exception, better adapted to the cultivation of

COTTON, GROUND PEAS AND CORN,

than any other plantation of the size in the Congressional District.

It lies about three miles from Marlboro Depot on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, which is 12 miles from Wilmington. The plantation lays also, on the North East branch of the Cape Fear River, offering admirable facilities for transportation of produce to the largest market in the State, either by water or rail.—Large portions of the land is underlaid with lime stone, affording facilities for manuring by marls and vegetable matter unsurpassed any where. The fencing and ditches are in fair order. The improvements consist in a good Dwelling House with six rooms; large Barns and Stables; ample Negro quarters; Office in the yard: one ten horse Engine with Mill fixtures, capable of grinding seventy-five bushels Corn per day.

At the same time and place will be sold all of the stock consisting of

HORSES, MULES, HOGS, SHEEP

and some of the finest blooded CATTLE in the country, Farming utensils, Corn, Fodder, Pork, Ground Peas, Potatoes, &c., &c.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance one, two and three years. Title Deeds to be given when all of the payments are made.

For further information, apply to Col. E. D. Hall, Wilmington, and Dr. E. H. Goelette, Goldsboro'.

W. W. LANE, Executor.
Jan 2-2awtd

FOR SALE.

ONE THOUSAND ACRES of valuable land, lying on Nemse River, in the County of Johnson, and on both sides of the N. C. R. Road, between Smithfield and Stallings' Depots.

I prefer selling the whole tract to one man, but will cut it into hundred acre tracts to suit purchasers.—To a company of men wishing small farms and pleasant healthy locations, it holds out good inducements, as I will sell on favourable terms. Persons wishing to examine the land, and coming by Rail Road, can be put off the Cars at Vinson's Mill, where they will always find me.

I will also sell a TWENTY HORSE power SAW MILL, in good working order, with teams, waggons, and all appurtenances. N. M. VINSON.
Oct 6-w2wadtf

Alnwick Farm near Raleigh.

DECEMBER 22nd. 1866.

SHINGLES AND LATHS.

I AM prepared to deliver Shingles and Laths in Raleigh in such quantities as may be required.—Pine shingles $4.00 per M. Laths $2.00 per M. Orders left with myself or B. F. Cheatham & Bro., will receive prompt attention.

CAPT. W. E. PEIRCE.
Dec 24-2awtf*

DeROSSET & CO.,

(FORMERLY DeROSSET & BROWN,)

ESTABLISHED 1830,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

6 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments to us, or to our friends,

Wilson, Callaway & Co.,

NEW YORK.

Cotton forwarded to them free of commission and advances made on direct shipments to them upon receipt of proper vouchers.

Charges on Sales payments actually made.
Oct 29-2mww

EXCELSIOR CLUB HOUSE,

Hillsboro' Street,

NEXT door to the Exchange Hotel; conducted on the European Plan. Hot meals served at all hours, and at the shortest notice. Superior wines and Liquors constantly on hand.

T. F. LEE,
Nov 20-tf Proprietor.

WANTED.

FOR the year 1867, an active competent House Keeper.,

J. M. BLAIR & CO.
Dec 24-tf Proprietor's Exchange Hotel.

JOHN W. COSBY,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL furnish Plans and Specifications for Dwellings, Churches, Factory Buildings, Jails and every description of Building; Also, all kinds of drawings with promptness and on reasonable terms.
Nov 8-tf

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MY property in Louisburg is now vacated. The residence is of the first class in the village.—There are six good rooms in the house and two good offices on the yard—all in apple-pie order. The lot adjoins the Male Academy grove on the North and almost in front of the Female College. The Houses are almost new; gardens excellent, orchards and vines are choice and shrubbery tasteful—all under good fencing. Cribs, Stables and lot new.

TERMS: could be made easy to a responsible and punctual purchaser. There are thirteen acres attached.
Jan 2-d4awtf THOS. K. THOMAS.

CHOICE AND RELIABLE

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Instruments, Brushes, Medical Saddle Bags, Cases and Chests, Toilet articles, Perfumery, Window Glass and

PURE SALAD OIL AND LICORICE AND TONQUA BEANS,

IN WHOLE CASES,

and the most Popular Remedies,

FOR ALL DISEASES, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AT

PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Being desirous of securing a certain amount of "GREEN BACKS," MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION, VISITORS, and all my friends and acquaintances, who has a surplus, and need supplies of Medicines, and other articles in the DRUG LINE, are most cordially invited to call, or send in their memorandums, and make an EXCHANGE. The most satisfactory inducements will be offered.

Special attention is called to the following preparations and all who are *suffering*, expect to *suffer*, or know others who are liable to *suffer* should not fail to secure a Bottle of his FAMOUS DIARRHŒA SYRUP. Which is regarded *far* in advance of any in this community as a *specific* for that and kindred diseases. *Many hundreds of soldiers and others have been cured with one dose*—Price 50 cts.

After a great many experiments, he has succeeded in preparing a LOTION, the constituent parts of which is dissolved in Rose Water, which with one or two exceptions has never failed to cure *in 2 or 3 days* the most obstinate form of *Camp Itch and Similar Cutaneous* diseases Price 50.

He also reminds the reader that this is the Season for Sowing *Turnip Seed*, and that he has a full supply of *fresh* and reliable. *Ruta Baga Flat- Dutch, Purple Top-strap leaved* and other *Turnip Seed.*

P. F. PESCUD.
June 18-tf

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

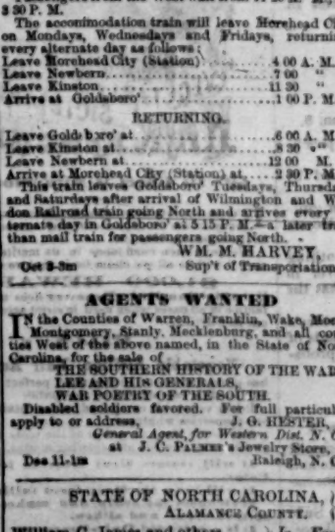
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT SWEEPS THE FIELD;
NEW IMPROVEMENTS;
LOW PRICES;
DOES NOT CLOG;
HAS NO COMPLICATIONS OF
GATES OR COSTLY FLUME WORK;
COMPACT FOR SHIPMENT;
GREAT WATER-SAVER;
THE ONLY WHEEL
THAT EXCELS OVERSHOTS;
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED BY
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR
SUPERIORITY.

Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 96 Liberty Street
New York.

Agents: A. Y. LEE, Society Hill, S. C., and SAML. BAKER, Graniteville, S. C.
Aug. 13-6m



CHANGE OF RAILROAD SCHEDULE

OFFICE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, N. C., Oct. 1, 1866.

On and after Monday next Mail Train will run daily as follows:

Leave Morehead City	7 15 A. M.
Arrive at Newport	7 42 "
Leave Newport	7 45 "
Arrive at Newbern	9 00 "
Leave Newbern	9 15 "
Arrive at Kinston	10 53 "
Leave Kinston	11 00 "
Arrive at Mosely Hall	11 35 "
Leave Mosely Hall	11 42 "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	12 15 P. M.
RETURNING.	
Leave Goldsboro'	3 30 P. M.
Leave Mossly Hall	4 10 "
Leave Kinston	4 52 "
Leave Newbern	6 40 "
Leave Newport	8 00 "
Arrive at Morehead City	8 30 "

Passenger tarin connects with North Carolina Railroad Train going West at 12 45 P. M., and returning leaves after arrival of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad train going South.

Passengers from the West wait from 11 20 A. M., to 3 30 P. M.

The accommodation train will leave Morehead City on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every alternate day as follows:

Leave Morehead City (Station)	4 00 A. M.
Leave Newbern	7 00 "
Leave Kinston	11 30 "
Arrive at Goldsboro'	1 00 P. M.
RETURNING.	
Leave Goldsboro' at	6 00 A. M.
Leave Kinston at	8 30 "
Leave Newbern at	12 00 M.
Arrive at Morehead City (Station) at	2 30 P. M.

This train leaves Goldsboro' Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after arrival of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad train going North and arrives every alternate day in Goldsboro' at 5 15 P. M.—a later train than mail train for passengers going North.

WM. M. HARVEY,
Oct 3-3m Sup't of Transportation.

AGENTS WANTED

IN the Counties of Warren, Franklin, Wake, Moore Montgomery, Stanly, Mecklenburg, and all counties West of the above named, in the State of North Carolina, for the sale of

THE SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR,
LEE AND HIS GENERALS,
WAR POETRY OF THE SOUTH.

Disabled soldiers favored. For full particulars apply to or address,

J. G. HESTER,
General Agent, for Western Dist. N. C.
at J. C. PALMER's Jewelry Store,
Dec 11-1m Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ALAMANCE COUNTY.

William C. James and others, } *In Equity*
vs. } *Fall Term*
Joseph S. Holt and Thomas Webb. } 1866.

Pursuant to a decree of the Court, of Equity made Fall Term 1866, directing publication, to be made in the daily *Sentinel* published in the city of Raleigh for two weeks, for the creditors of the defendant Holt, whose claims are older than the date of his trust deed, to wit: the 3rd. day of June 1858, to appear before the master and prove and file their claims.

ISAAC HOLT, C. M. E.
Graham, Dec 18-2w4

FOR RENT.

THE House and Lot on Hillsboro St., known as the "Hill property."

Apply to
BRIGGS & DODD.
Dec 29-tf

SCHOOL BY DR. MASON.

THE Subscriber proposes to undertake the education of a few boys. His school will commence on the 17th. of January, provided a sufficient number to begin with shall apply.

R. S. MASON.
Dec 29-td

APPOINTMENTS FOR ROANOKE DISTRICT, N. C. CONFERENCE.

Warren,	at Warrenton,	Dec, 29 & 30
Wilson,		Jan'y. 5 & 6
Tawboro,	at Tawboro	" 12 & 13
Roanoke,	at Ebenezer,	" 19 & 20
Williamston,	at Williamston,	" 26 & 27
Plymouth,	at Plymouth,	Feb'y. 2 & 3
Washington,	at Washington,	" 9 & 10
Bath,	at Woodstock,	" 16 & 17
Matamuskeet,	at Swan Quarter	" 23 & 24
Hatteras,	at Hatteras,	March 2 & 3

The District Stewards meeting will be held at the Church in Tawboro, on Saturday the 12th. Jan. The Stewards are Messrs. H. Palmer, E. A. Thorn, Marcus Battle, R. E. Weatherspee, Chas. Latham, John Arthur, Jas. Clark and Dr. A. Long. I do not know who are the Stewards for Wilson and Hatteras. It is *important* that all should be present.

As the returns from the Annual Conferences thus far indicate that the "plan for the introduction of Lay Representation," proposed by the late General Conference, will soon be officially announced as the law of the Church, the district stewards in anticipation of such announcement will elect *four Delegates* to our next Annual Conference, in conformity with the provisions of said law.

My Post Office, for the present, is Tawboro, N. C.

Papers circulating within the bounds of this district will oblige many of their readers by publishing the above notice.

R. S. MORAN, P. E.
Dec 29-tf

MRS. HUGHES.

IS now prepared to receive boarders, at the House on the corner of Davie and Dawson St., (late Montague House.)

Good Transient and day board. Hours of Meals; Breakfast 6½ to 8. Dinner 12 to 1. Supper 6 to 7 o'clock.
Dec 28-2w

GREAT SALE

AT AUCTION.

HORSES, MULES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., will sell at auction on the Market Square, in the city of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 15th. day of January, 1867, at 11 o'clock:

1 Thoroughbred Stallion, eight years old.
2 Thorough-Bred bay Mares, by imported Fly-by-Night, out of mares by imported Phil Brown; they will be six years old next Spring, 15½ hands high, go well in harness and under the saddle.
1 large bob-tail harness Horse, 8 years old and very stylish.
1 handsome chesnut-sorrel Horse, 7 years old, and works anywhere.
1 large bay Mule, 15½ hands high, 4 years old.

Several other Mules and Horses will be sold at the same time.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT, THEY WILL SELL

1 new iron-axle 2 horse Wagon, [New York make.]
1 new dumping iron-axle Cart,
2 push iron-axle Carts,
6 cast-iron Wagon Jacks.
3 Wheelbarrows.
5 Corn Shellers.
10 new warehouse or store Trucks, small and large size.
20 new No. 50 Plows, Allen's pattern.
20 " " 60 "
7 " Elliott Plows,
20 " No. 18 " best cut. two horse.
10 " " 19½ "
5 " Patnxent Plows,
10 doz. Spades, Axes' and oth'rs.
100 prs. Trace Chains.

And many other valuable articles.

The attention of Farmers and Breeders is specially called to this sale. The most desirable lot of horses, and the largest stock of new and most highly improved agricultural implements ever offered at auction in this State, will be sold at this auction.
Dec 18-td

W. D. ANTHONY, J. O. H. NUTTALL,

ANTHONY & NUTTALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONCORD, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to the sale or purchase of Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Naval Stores, and Merchandise Generally.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES.

A. J. York, McDonald & Harriss, R. W. Foard & Sons, F. A. Archibald, Concord; Cook & Sons, Mt. Pleasant; D. W. C. Benbow, Greensboro, and Editors of the Sentinel, Raleigh.
Dec 28-1m

SALT SALT!

3,500 SACKS SALT—large full sacks, direct from Liverpool, now landing and for sale by

A. A. WILLARD,
Wholesale Grocers &c., 30 & 31 North Water St.
Wilmington, N. C. Dec 18-1m
Progress and Standard, copy.

FUR WANTED.

WE want immediately, the following Skins.
Raccoon and Fox,
Opposum and Mink,
and others.
For which we will pay a fair price.

J. BROWN,
Dec 14-tf With HART & LEWIS.

IRISH POTATOES.

AND best family Flour, just received and for sale by PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Dec 28-tf Wholesale Grocers.

COCKADE CITY ALE.

IN large quantities, for sale by PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Dec 28-tf Wholesale Grocers.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!! DRY GOODS!!!

WE have just received, direct from the North, the following desirable and fresh lot of DRY GOODS, which we will sell at *New York Cost* to close:

11 pcs. Shaker, Star and Imperial Flannels,
25 doz. L. C. Handkerchiefs,
5 " Pocket Books,
10 " Gents L. C. Handkerchiefs,
5 " Ladies H. S. " very nice,
20 " prs. colored Kid Gloves,
10 " Silk Neck Ties,
10 " pcs. Irish Linen, *best quality,*
10 doz. Zeffer Worsted Breakfast Shawls,
5 " " Sontags, Nubias, Muffs, &c.,
7 pcs. Dress Silks,
19 " Handsome Dress Goods,
10 " Crape DeParis, Satin Plaids and Shepherd Plaids,
5 " Empress Cloth,
2 " French Merino,
3 " Scotch Plaids,
11 " Superb Irish Poplins

We will sell the above goods very cheap.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Jan 1-tf

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL;

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

SESSION of 1867 begins March 6th.
Course of instruction CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and COMMERCIAL.

Address,
Col. WM. BINGHAM.
Jan 1-dwsawlm

FOR RENT.

THAT pleasant Cottage on Hillsboro Street adjoining the residence of Judge Saunders. Possession given at once. Rent moderate.

Apply to JUDGE SAUNDERS.
Raleigh, Jan 2-3awtw

For Sale.

FINE N. C. Buck Wheat Flour,
A large lot of best Cheese
Family Flour of the best quality,
Clear rib Bacon Sides.
Collins Family Flour and White Meal.

—ALSO—

Raisins, and large lot best Madeira and Sherry Wine, Cooking Wine's, Ale by the Cask, or Keg or in bottles.

—ALSO—

All grades of Sugar, Coffee and Tea.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Dec 5-tf

Matches Matches.

BY the Gross.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Dec 23-tf

Bacon Sides.

CHEAP to close consignment.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Dec 23-tf

ANOTHER arrival of best Family Flour.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Dec 21-tf

CANDY! CANDY!!

JUST in time for Christmas; Fine Fancy Bourbons, Ladies Cream Sticks in 5 lbs. boxes.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Dec 21-tf

FOR SALE.

SYRUP by the barrel, and another lot N. C. Buck Wheat Flour.
Dec 14-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

INDIGO,

Madder, and other Dye Stuffs, now in Store.
Oct 27-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO. Wholesale Grocers.

Zell's Super Phosphate Bone

" " " LIME.

These Fertilizers are recommended as being equal to any in use, and are offered in any quantity at the cost of transportation above Baltimore prices.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Nov 8-tf

FOR SALE.

THE very best old Apple Brandy.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Dec 10-tf

FOR SALE.

ALL grades of Sugar, Grain Pepper and Spices.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Dec 10-tf

FOR SALE.

JAVA, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Dec 10-tf

FOR SALE.

A FINE lot of Hats to close out very cheap.
PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Dec 10-tf

50 BOXES MACY'S

Adamantine Candles, in 20lb. Boxes. Also in 6lb. Cartons. These are the best Candles known to the trade.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Oct 27-tf

Important to The People.

A. W. FRAPS,

DEALER IN FURNITURE.

West Side Fayetteville Street,

Next to Mahler's Jewelry Store, and opposite the Market,

Invites Attention from City and Country to his large and elegant stock of furniture, on hand and to arrive, consisting of complete chamber Setts, Mattrasses of various designs and qualities, suitable for Cottage or Palace. His supply of SOFAS, PARLOR, DINING ROOM and OFFICE CHAIRS, &c., &c., is not excelled in the State.

UNDERTAKING.

He respectfully announces that he has added to his other business, that of undertaking, and is now ready to supply those who may require them, Coffins of any desired quality. He has the best material for woodwork, elaborate silver plain mountings, plating, etc., and a new HEARSE, of modern pattern and finish. He is therefore in condition to furnish everything requisite for funeral occasions and will attend to all orders for his services, in this line, with promptitude.
Oct 27-3m.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

COACH AND SADDLERY

HARDWARE.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS'

Late Thomas Mackenzie & Son

No. 222 Baltimore St., BALTIMORE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825

Felloes, Saddle Trees,
Hubs, Hog Skins,
Spokes, Sheep skins,
Springs, Shoe Thread,
Canvass, Saddlers' Hair
Varnish, Enameled Leather,
Carriage Bolts, Bag Leather,
Tire Bolts, Skirting,
Moss, Harness Leather,
Wheels, Stirrups, Bits, &c., &c.,

Also, all other articles appertaining to the business.
Sept. 5-6m

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to my stock I have received a new assortment of

DELAINES,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
SHEETINGS AND
SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.

Which I am ready to sell at a great reduction of prices, I will also sell my entire stock of Fall and Winter goods consisting of

ALPACCAS,
POPLINS,
OPERA FLANNELS,
BALMORALS, &c., &c.

Ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Umbrellas &c., &c., &c.

AT COST.

Please call and see the goods.

J. ROSENBAUM,

One door below Mr. L. E. Hearn, No. 15 Fayetteville Street.
Dec 11-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly in January 1867, for the passage of an act authorizing an election of seven commissioners for the town of Warrenton, and placing said town under the laws of the State concerning Towns generally, any local law to the contrary notwithstanding; and also for an act authorizing the Justices of Warren county to sell a part of the square in said town on which the Jail stands.
Dec 21-4tw

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE next session of my School will commence on Monday, the 14th. Jan., and continue until Friday, the 14th. June, 1867. About half an hour, each day, after the regular exercises, will be devoted to those pupils, whose parents may desire them to have a knowledge of Tactics.

Raleigh, Jan 2-3tw* JNO. T. WOMBLE.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS well known and popular Institution is once more in successful operation, and is prepared for the reception of Cadets at any time. It is under the direction of

GEN. R. E. COLSTON,

a graduate, and for fifteen years, (up to the commencement of the war) a

Professor of the Virginia

MILITARY INSTITUTE,

and a colleague of

STONEWALL JACKSON,

The course of the Institution is that of the Virginia Military Institute, and is such as to make the Academy a great

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

A school of theoretical and applied science, in which Languages and Literature also receive a due share of attention. The discipline and instructions are on a

Complete Military Basis.

The Faculty is for the present organized as follows: *Superintendent and Professor of Military History, Strategy and Political Economy, and instructor of Infantry and Cavalry tactics*, GEN. R. E. COLSTON, late Professor of French, and of Military History, Strategy and Political Economy at the Virginia Military Institute, and late Brig. General C. S. A.

Until the appointment of additional Professors, Gen Colston takes charge of the Department of French and English studies and Belles Letters.

Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Ordnance, Gunnery and instructor of Artillery tactics, Major D. TRUEHEART, Graduate of the Virginia Military Institute in 1856—afterwards Assistant Professor of the Va. Military Institute—attached to the United States Coast Survey—late Major and Chief of Artillery in the C. S. Army.

Professor of Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering, Architecture, Topographical and Industrial Drawing, and Assistant Instructor of Infantry tactics, Maj. W. A. OBENCHAIN, "first distinguished Graduate," of his Class in the Virginia Military Institute, and for efficient and meritorious services during the war, promoted Captain of Engineers in the late C. S. Army.

Professor of Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, Col. LEWELLYN HOXTON, "Distinguished graduate" of West Point Military Academy, and late Chief of Artillery to Hardee's Corps.

Professor of Latin, French, Ethics and Belles Lettres, to be appointed shortly.

Surgeons Drs. E. & W. S. STRUDWICK.

New appointments will be made, and the Chairs now filled will be subdivided as soon as the number of Cadets makes it desirable.

Applicants for Professorships must be gentlemen of Scientific and Military education, who have served in the field.

Candidates for admission as Cadets are advised to come without delay. Until the 1st. of February next, all those Cadets present at the Academy, will be pushed forward in their studies irrespective of classes, so as to enable them, at that time, to enter the most advanced classes for which they may be found qualified. By coming at once they may gain an entire year in the term of their education.

For circulars and any other information apply to Gen'l R. E. COLSTON,
Sup't Hillsboro' Military Academy.
Dec 20-tf

WARRENTON FEMALE

COLLEGE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

PRINCIPALS;

REV. J. B. SOLOMON, JAMES H. FOOTE, A. M.

MATRON:

MISS HENRIETTA HICKS.

The first Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 14th. day of January, 1867, under new auspices. The Principals having purchased the entire grounds and buildings, are having the latter elegantly refitted and furnished anew for the reception of pupils.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION;

Rev. J. B. SOLOMON—Higher Mathematics, Rhetoric, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy and Moral Science.
Major J. H. FOOTE—Ancient and Modern Languages and Natural Sciences.
Captain JOHN B. WEISS—Music.
Mrs. M. M. SOLOMON—Assistant in Music and Literary Department.
Mrs. C. H. FOOTE—Natural Sciences and History.
Mrs. VICTORIA L. JONES—Drawing and Assistant in Higher English and Mathematics.
Mrs. STEED—Pastel, Grecian Painting, etc.
Miss SUE C. TAYLOR—Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geograpy and Composition.

Primary Department.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Tuition in all the higher English Studies,	$25.00
Primary Department,	17.50
Ancient and Modern Languages, each	10.00
Music on Piano,	25.00
Use of Instrument,	3.00
Music on Guitar with use of Instrument,	25.00
Music on Harp with use of Instrument,	55.00
Painting in Oil Colors,	20.00
Painting in Water Colors,	10.00
Drawing, Embroidery, &c.,	10.00
Board, exclusive of lights and washing.	75.00

REMARKS.

1. The location of this College is in one of the most pleasant and cultivated towns in North Carolina, long celebrated for its healthfulness.

2. The Principals assure the public that no pains will be spared to render the institution all that parents and guardians could desire it to be—a suitable place for the education of their daughters and wards.

3. In all of its appointments they intend to make it rank with the foremost colleges of our land. They themselves are not novices in this department of labor, but have had ample experience in teaching, and in conducting such enterprises.

4. Pupils will be allowed to attend such places of worship on sabbath as their parents or guardians may prescribe. One of the teachers will always accompany young ladies to the house of worship.

5. Debts cannot be contracted by the pupils without permission from parents or guardians.

6. Every sleeping room will be supplied with fuel and be carpeted.

7. Pupils must furnish their own towels, and one pair of sheets each, and have their clothing well marked.

PAYMENT:—One half in advance, the other half at the close of the Session.

For further particulars, address either of the principals.
Dec 8-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS.

AT 41 Fayetteville Street.
Kerosene Lamps in great variety, and prices.
2 Gross Lamp Chimneys, all sizes.

ALSO,

Kerosene Oil, best quality, by the barrel or retail.
1 Gross Indigo Bluing. In boxes for family use

J. BROWN,
Dec 21-tf With HART & LEWIS.

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,

COOKING STOVES.

SUPERIOR advantages for Cooking for large Families. Furnished complete.

J. BROWN,
Dec 15-tf For HART & LEWIS.

IN SEASON.

20 Cases Meat or Sausage Cutters, Various Sizes
J. BROWN,
Dec 12-tf With HART & LEWIS.

Glass Goblets.

7 dozen, Various Patterns, Just to hand.

—ALSO—

Wagon Hubs.

J. BROWN,
Dec 5-tf With HART & LEWIS.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

20 Western Empire Cooking Stoves. Complete with furniture and Pipe.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS,
Dec 6-tf 44 Fayetteville Street.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR LEASE.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO LEASE, FOR a term of years, his Farm, adjoining the town of Kinston.

It is well adapted to the growth of COTTON and CORN, and its proximity to the town secures abundant labor at all seasons of the year.

J. C. WASHINGTON.
Kinston, Oct. 31—tf
Progress copy.

JAS. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advice. Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

Both of us having had over twenty years' experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.

REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.

JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.
Aug. 20-6m

JUST RECEIVED.

GENT'S FRENCH FELT HATS.

BRIGHTON,

"How's That?"

PARK, and all latest styles Wool Hats, for men and youths, and CAPS of every description.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.
Sept 5-tf

J. W. VICK, of Wilming'n. C. P. MEBANE, of Alamance Co., W. D. REYNOLDS & BRO. of Norfolk Va.

VICK, MEBANE & CO.,

GROCERS.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Corner Chesnut and Water Streets,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments solicited. Cash advances made on consignments in hand.
Nov 2—3m

J. S. SCOTT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Water Street, Wilmington N. C.

The subscribers respectfully offer their services to the Trade, North and South, and to the planters and producers of Virginia, North and South Carolina, in the purchase and sale of

Groceries, Cotton, Flour,
Naval Stores, and
Country Produce
Generally

They will keep on hand, at all times, a full and complete assortment of everything usually kept in a first class Grocery House, which will be offered at wholesale to the Trade as low as they can be bought in any other Southern City.

They trust by a strict personal attention to all business, confided to their care, to receive a liberal patronage.

Orders and consignments solicited,

J. S. SCOTT, Late N. C. R. R.
W. C. DONNELL, of Greensboro.
H. SCOTT, of Melville.

References.

Stenhouse and McCauley,	New York City.
Williams, Black & Co.	" "
Hon. W. A. Graham,	Hillsboro' N. C.
Hon. Giles Mebane,	Milton, "
Hon. John A. Gilmer,	Greensboro, "
Rev. A. Wilson, D. D.	Melville, "
McCubbins, Foster & Co.,	Salisbury, "
Geo. W. Kestler,	Concord, "
Maj. J. W. Wilson,	Morganton, "
Hon. Thos. Ruffin,	Hillsboro, "
R. Wilkes, Supt.	N. C. R. R. "
Stone, Wilson & Foster	Richmond Va.
Stenhouse & Co.,	Charleston S. C.
Jno. A. Everett,	Goldsboro N. C.
Thos. Webb,	Prest. N. C. R. R.
T. J. Sumner,	Salisbury, N. C.
Jno. Wilkes, Prest. National Bank	Charlotte, "
E. Holt,	Alamance, "
Rev. J. M. Sherwood,	Fayetteville, "
Geo. W. Mordecai,	Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 1-dwsaw3m

$10,000 WORTH OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies' Cloaks, &c., &c.,

AT COST!

FROM this day, I shall sell my entire Stock of Winter Goods at Cost. My Stock consists of a nice assortment of French Merinos, English Merinos, Alpaccas, Shepherd's Checks, DeLaines, Calicos, Bleachings, Domestics, &c., &c., which will be sold for cash at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies' Hats, Shawls, Flannels, Nubias, Hoods, Sontags, &c., &c., very cheap.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING!

Overcoats, at nett cost. Elegant Cassimere and Sattinet Suits, Black Doeskin Pants, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at New York prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this is the finest opportunity which will probably occur this season, for purchasing really good, fashionable Goods at almost your own prices. Call and examine my goods and prices and you will be satisfied that this offer to sell at Cost, is no humbug.

All wishing good goods at low prices, are invited to call at the Corner of Fayetteville & Hargett Streets.

A. KLINE.
Dec 5-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS institution located in the town of Greensboro at the junction of the Piedmont and N. C. R. R. railroads, in the most beautiful and healthy region of middle North Carolina, has been in successful operation for more than 20 years, and has a reputation second to none in the State. The buildings are large and commodious, lighted throughout with Gas and heated by furnaces with registers in every room, and are capable of accommodating 80 boarders and 100 day scholars,—with all the necessary out buildings, ice house, &c., and 20 acres of ground. It is now offered for rent privately, for one year or a term of years.

JOHN L. MOREHEAD,
J. TURNER MOREHEAD,
JULIUS A. GRAY.
Adm'rs of John M. Morehead, Dec'd.
Nov 27-d2w6w

FOR SALE.

THE BANKING HOUSE AND LOT OF THE BANK of Cape Fear, in this City. Apply to J. G. Burr, Cash., Wilmington, or to

W. H. JONES,
Raleigh, Oct 30-tf Cashier.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD STOCK.

I WILL exchange Stock in the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company for Coupons of the Old North Carolina Bonds. Apply, at the Raleigh National Bank, to

W. H. GULICK,
Raleigh, Nov 21-tf Cashier.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its present session, for a charter for the Roxboro Mining Company.
Dec 4-w1m*